

TWENTY CENTS

MAY 23, 1952

GUIDED MISSILES
(See SCIENCE)

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



ARGENTINA'S PERÓNS

"Without fanaticism one cannot accomplish anything."

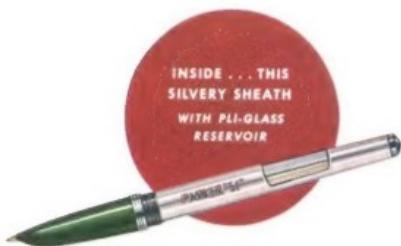
\$6.00 A YEAR

POSTAGE PAID NEW YORK

VOL. LVI NO. 21

For this pen you'll gladly
put aside your others!

It's the New Parker "51"
with the exclusive
Aero-metric Ink System



TO OWN it is to prize it! For New "51" captivates heart and hand. Beautiful, precise . . . it's the choice of discriminating people everywhere. Only New "51" offers the new, better way to draw in, store, safeguard, and release ink—the Aero-metric Ink System. It brings true writing satisfaction.

The New 51's 14K gold point, gliding silently on a Plathenium tip, makes words come easy. Ink meters into a skip-free line. Your hand seems to have new skill. Blotters are passé. New "51" writes dry with Super-chrome ink. It can use other inks, too.

You'll want to write on and on! And you can. New "51" holds more ink. The reservoir is bigger. Made of Pli-glass, it has a 30-year life expectancy. (No rubber parts!)

Filling is faster, easier. The ink level is visible.

Visit your Parker dealer. Try the New "51". See why it has led so many to discard other pens. 8 colors. Lustraloy or gold-filled caps. Pens, \$13.50 up. Pen and pencil sets, \$19.75 up. The Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wis., U. S. A.; Toronto, Canada.

OTHER NEW PARKER PENS

NEW PARKER "51" SPECIAL—\$10.00. Typical "51" beauty and superb writing precision.

NEW PARKER "21"—\$5.00. Smart styling and fine-pen features at a popular price.

NEW PARKETTE—\$3.00. Economy coupled with genuine quality and new writing ease.

NEW PARKER MAGNETIX PEN SETS—\$11.95 to \$75.00. Distinctive beauty for desk or table.

NOTE: No F. E. tax on pens listed above.

BETTY MACDONALD



Author of The Egg and I, the hilarious tale that set all America laughing. "I've had at least a hundred pens," writes Betty MacDonald. "But with this New '51' the search is over. My new '51' writes like a dream. And it makes perfectly beautiful autographs in my new book Anybody Can Do Anything."

Capt. 1931 by The Parker Pen Company

New Parker 51™

World's most wanted pen... writes dry with wet ink!

B.F.Goodrich



Makes kids practical— what will Koroseal do next?

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich product improvement

THAT sort of activity is just normal for a school bus—but very tough on upholstery. Yet Koroseal upholstery has been standing it for years—and an easy wash still makes it look new again. Most dirt comes off with a damp cloth, but you can use soap and water as often as you wish. In seven years of use not one single Koroseal bus seat covering has ever worn out.

How many other things can Koroseal do? You businessmen with product problems can probably think of even more ways to use it than we can.

Koroseal flexible material can be made in dozens—even hundreds—of forms: sheets, films, tubes or other special shapes, any thickness or size, can be laminated to paper, cloth, foil, may have a high-gloss finish or pattern or "grain". Can be sealed with heat.

In most forms it even resists flame—will burn only while actually held in flame, goes out when flame is removed.

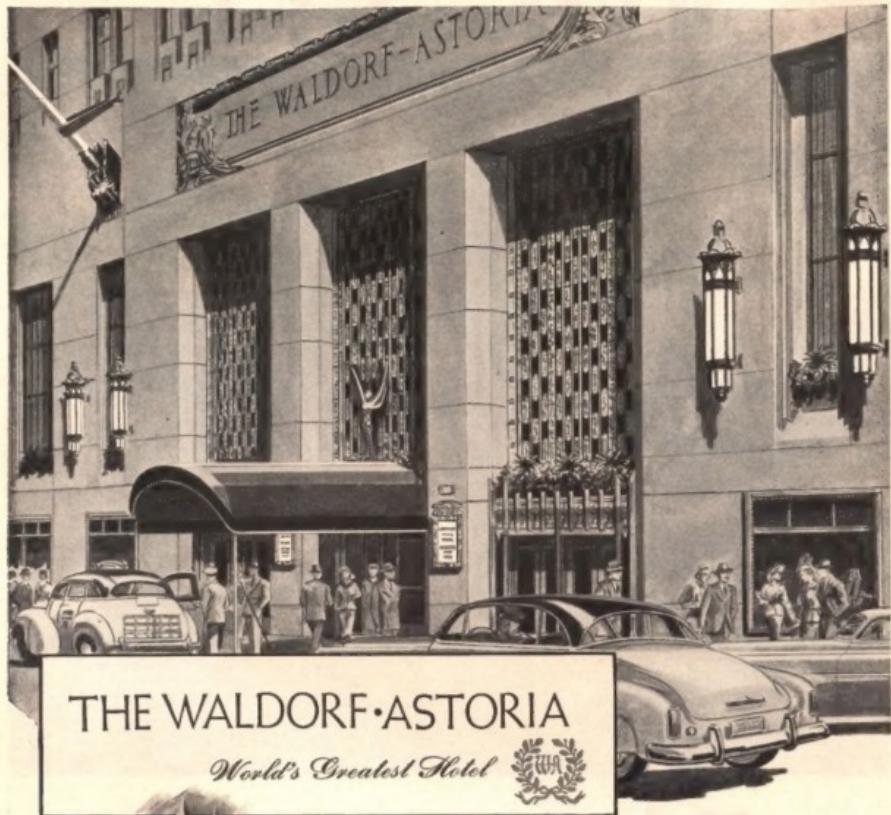
Bus seats upholstered with waterproof Koroseal are almost impossible to scuff, scratch or stain. Koroseal keeps its attractive finish, color and

appearance long after other materials would need to be replaced.

Current supplies are limited, but we invite inquiries from businessmen planning for the future. We'll tell you frankly what experience we have had in your field, and send samples for test or experiment if necessary. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Koroseal Sales Department, Marietta, Ohio.*

Koroseal—Trade Mark—Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

B.F.Goodrich
Koroseal Flexible Materials



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

World's Greatest Hotel



*Hotels owned or operated by
HILTON HOTELS CORPORATION
Conrad N. Hilton, President*

*In Chicago . . . THE STEVENS AND THE PALMER HOUSE
In New York . . . THE PLAZA AND THE ROOSEVELT
In Washington, D. C. . . . THE MAYFLOWER
In Los Angeles . . . THE TOWN HOUSE
In St. Louis, Mo. . . . THE JEFFERSON
In Dayton, Ohio . . . THE DAYTON BILTMORE
In El Paso and Lubbock, Texas . . . THE HILTON HOTEL
In Albuquerque, New Mexico . . . THE HILTON HOTEL
In San Juan, Puerto Rico . . . THE CARIBE HILTON*

THERE IS no hotel in the world which possesses more enduring traditions nor a greater wealth of significance than the glamorous Waldorf-Astoria on New York's aristocratic Park Avenue. Although always a great hotel in its own right, friendly hospitality now complements the qualities of perfection which have made the Waldorf-Astoria internationally famous for over five decades.

THE
Waldorf-Astoria

NEW YORK

CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT
JOSEPH P. BINNS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER
FRANK A. READY, VICE PRESIDENT & CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TIME, MAY 21, 1951

*The Spotlight
is on*
LATIN AMERICA
- and -

BRANIFF



For business traveler — or vacation reveler — Latin America has captured the center of the stage. It's a wonderful blend of the old world and the new. Go for business...you'll discover wealthy markets...new sources of supply or profitable ventures for investment capital. Go for pleasure...walk the worn paths of history by day and at night share the gaiety of Latin America at play. Latin America is fun for everyone!

And Braniff is the way to go! For "all the trimmings" travel, fly Braniff's famous "*El Conquistador*", 300-mile-an-hour DC-6 skysleeper. Luxury lounges

by day. Gourmet meals, cocktails, superb cabin service and at night a bed-size berth. If you travel on a budget, fly Braniff's "El Intercontinental", 250-mile-an-hour DC-4 skyliner. Fewer "extras"—but you save 25% on the fare. On all flights Braniff's 22 years of experience assure your safety, comfort and satisfaction. Call Braniff or your travel agent for particulars.

BRANIFF
International AIRWAYS

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Braniff International Airways • Offices in Principal Cities Throughout the Americas



PERU — Highlight your visit to Latin America with a delightful side trip from Lima to Cusco and Machu Picchu, ancient "lost city" of the Incas.



BRAZIL — Linger in glamorous Rio, the Paris of South America, climax of your non-stop Braniff flight across the scenic heart of the continent.



EN ROUTE — Braniff hospitality makes every meal an occasion, every hour a pleasure. Food, drinks and scenery out of this world.

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ASK YOUR DEALER

Using
too much
oil?

SWITCH
to
PENNZOIL

SOUND
YOUR
Z

If you're paying
40¢ or more a quart for
motor oil you're entitled to
Pennzoil Quality...
INSIST ON
PENNZOIL!



100% Pure Pennsylvania
PENNZOIL
Safe Lubrication

Member Penn. Grade Control Oil Assoc., Permit No. 3

PENNZOIL® MOTOR OIL AND LUBRICANTS
AT BETTER DEALERS... COAST TO COAST

LETTERS

MacArthur Coverage

Sir:

Some say your magazine is [editorially] slanted. I won't argue that, but your April 30 cover story on MacArthur is the epitome in reporting and intelligent analysis. Your presentation of the selfish political angles as well as the sound and honest elements of the whole affair is like a pine tree in a cotton patch . . . You have become the weight of balance on the scale of sensible opinion . . .

(Sgt.) HARRIS SLOTIN, U.S.A.F.
Sampson AFB, N.Y.

Sir:

I have just finished your account of the MacArthur story. It is a masterpiece of reporting; fair, temperate, balanced and comprehensive.

Ware Neck, Va. LABAN LACY RICE

Sir:

The covers of your April 30 issue portray ham on the front as well as ham on the back . . .

Oklahoma City E. P. DAVIS, M.D.

Mules for Missouri (Cont'd)

Sir:

In a national crisis, someone usually comes up with a brilliant idea. Such a one is Robert F. Grove [who wants to launch a fund to buy a haberdashery store for President Truman—TIME, April 30, Letters].

I enclose my check for \$1 payable to "Back to Missouri Club." For this dollar, I would

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

TIME is published weekly by TIME, INC., at \$40 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois. Printed in U.S.A. Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1928, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: Continental U.S., 1 year, \$6.00; 2 years, \$10.50; 3 years, \$14.00. Canada and Yukon, 1 year, \$6.50; 2 years, \$11.50; 3 years, \$15.50. Plane-speeded editions: Hawaii, 1 year, \$8.00; Alaska, 1 year, \$10.00; Mexico, Central America, South America, Virgin Islands, Continental Europe & Japan, 1 year, \$12.50; all other countries, 1 year, \$15.00. For U.S. and Canadian subscribers, personal remittance required. Send to TIME, INC., 340 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Illinois.

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TIME
May 21, 1951

Built to grace

the Finest homes



the magnificent
Magnavox
television - radio - phonograph

Better sight...better sound...better buy

UNEXCELED
VALUE!



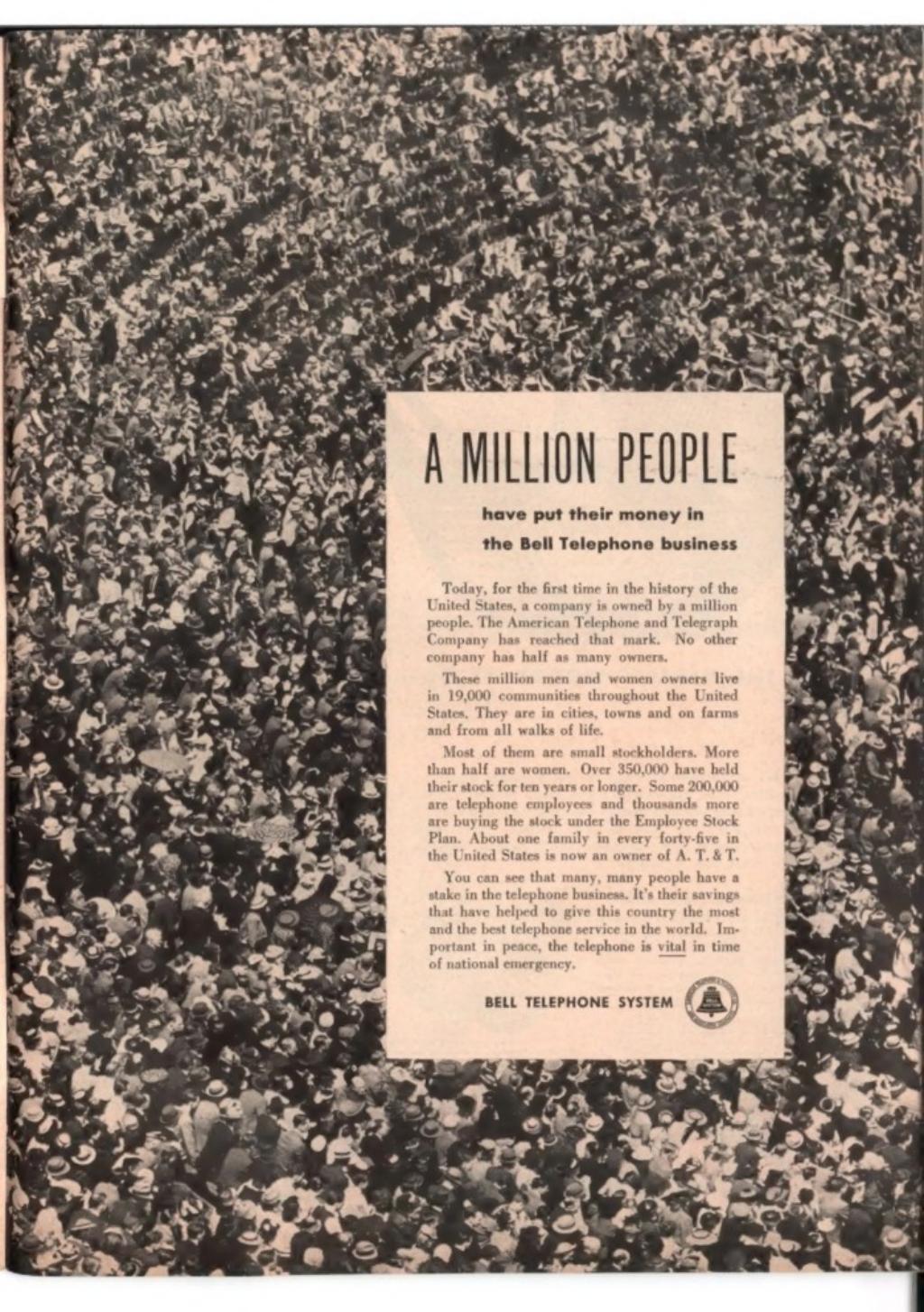
By any yardstick you choose
—the New Yorker offers you
more real hotel value than ever.
Location, service, comfort, cost
make this New York's outstanding
popular-priced hotel. 2500
rooms—many with television.
Direct tunnel to Penn Station.

HOTEL

New Yorker
New York

Frank L. Andrews, President
Gene Voit, General Manager
Phone: Longacre 3-1000

TIME, MAY 21, 1951



A MILLION PEOPLE

**have put their money in
the Bell Telephone business**

Today, for the first time in the history of the United States, a company is owned by a million people. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has reached that mark. No other company has half as many owners.

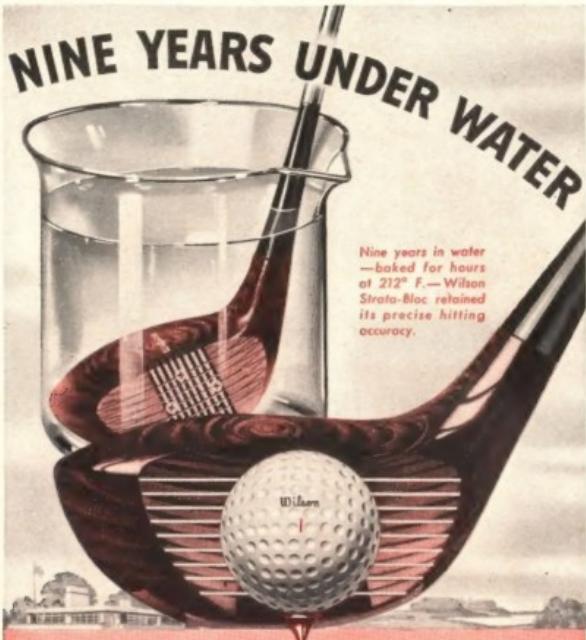
These million men and women owners live in 19,000 communities throughout the United States. They are in cities, towns and on farms and from all walks of life.

Most of them are small stockholders. More than half are women. Over 350,000 have held their stock for ten years or longer. Some 200,000 are telephone employees and thousands more are buying the stock under the Employee Stock Plan. About one family in every forty-five in the United States is now an owner of A. T. & T.

You can see that many, many people have a stake in the telephone business. It's their savings that have helped to give this country the most and the best telephone service in the world. Important in peace, the telephone is vital in time of national emergency.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





NINE YEARS UNDER WATER

Nine years in water
—baked for hours
at 212° F.—Wilson
Strata-Bloc retained
its precise hitting
accuracy.

THE MIRACLE WOODS OF GOLF

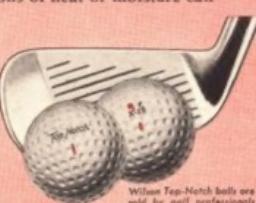
Strata-Bloc

No other wood clubs give you the performance features of Strata-Blocs—the woods with the *always accurate* faces that insure against off-line shots caused by swollen, distorted club heads. More than a million Strata-Blocs in use have proved that no atmospheric or playing conditions of heat or moisture can impair Strata-Bloc accuracy.

The Winning Combination!

For that winning edge, play this champion-proved combination—Wilson Precision irons, Wilson Strata-Bloc woods and Wilson High Compression balls. More 1950 major tournaments were won with Wilson clubs and balls than with all other makes combined.

WILSON SPORTING GOODS CO., • Chicago
Branch offices in New York, San Francisco
and 26 other cities—also Canada.
(A subsidiary of Wilson & Co., Inc.)



Wilson Top-Match balls are
designed for professionals
everywhere. Wilson K-78 balls, sold by the
nation's leading sporting goods dealers.

It costs no more to play the BEST - Be good to your game—

play **Wilson**
IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

appreciate getting Membership Certificate No. 1.

I nominate Mr. Love as Secretary-Treasurer of the club.

St. Cloud, Minn.

W. E. LA PLANTE

Sir:

Mr. Robert F. Love . . . has bombastically suggested that we do not want Mr. Truman for President for another term should chip in \$1 and buy him a haberdashery store . . . I'll bet Mr. Love could have cracked some side-splitting jokes about Lincoln's background, had he been a pundit of that day.

This may come as a shock to Mr. Love, but I am neither a haberdasher nor a Democrat.

JOHN S. EATON

Middlebury, Vt.

¶ Thirty-two readers volunteered to contribute. TIME is returning their checks or cash.—ED.

Distant Galaxies

Sir:

Re TIME's April 30 Science article, "The Great Event": I have many times read about the insane theory of the expanding universe. It is simply an illusion that may be viewed by anyone driving along a highway . . . when objects . . . seem to be moving in different directions at varying speeds. I am more confirmed in my theory than ever after reading "What [the two cosmologists of the Gamow school, Drs. Ralph Alpher and Robert Herman] find harder to explain is why the earth should happen to be at the exact center of the great expansion . . ."

F. Y. DABNEY

Vicksburg, Miss.

Sir:

You state that we find it hard to explain why the earth should happen to be at the exact center of the expanding universe. Nowhere in our work is it either implied or stated that the earth is at the center of the universal expansion . . .

RALPH A. ALPERH
AND R. C. HERMAN

The Johns Hopkins University
Silver Spring, Md.

¶ TIME erred in implying that Cosmologists Alpher and Herman did say so. All the distant galaxies appear to be receding from the earth. This is hard to explain on the basis of one central explosion, unless the earth should happen to be at the point from which the galaxies are receding. No cosmologist, of course, believes that this is the case. A better explanation is that space itself is expanding, making each galaxy move away from the others.—ED.

The Crimson & the Blue

Sir:

In your April 30 coverage of the Cambridge v. Harvard race, Harvard's Coach Tom Bolles is quoted as being worried about only one race, that being the Harvard v. Yale race [in June]. Since when is a coach blind to all but one contest?

Cambridge, one of the smoothest crews that this country has seen in a good number of years, has won a big race, and all credit to them . . .

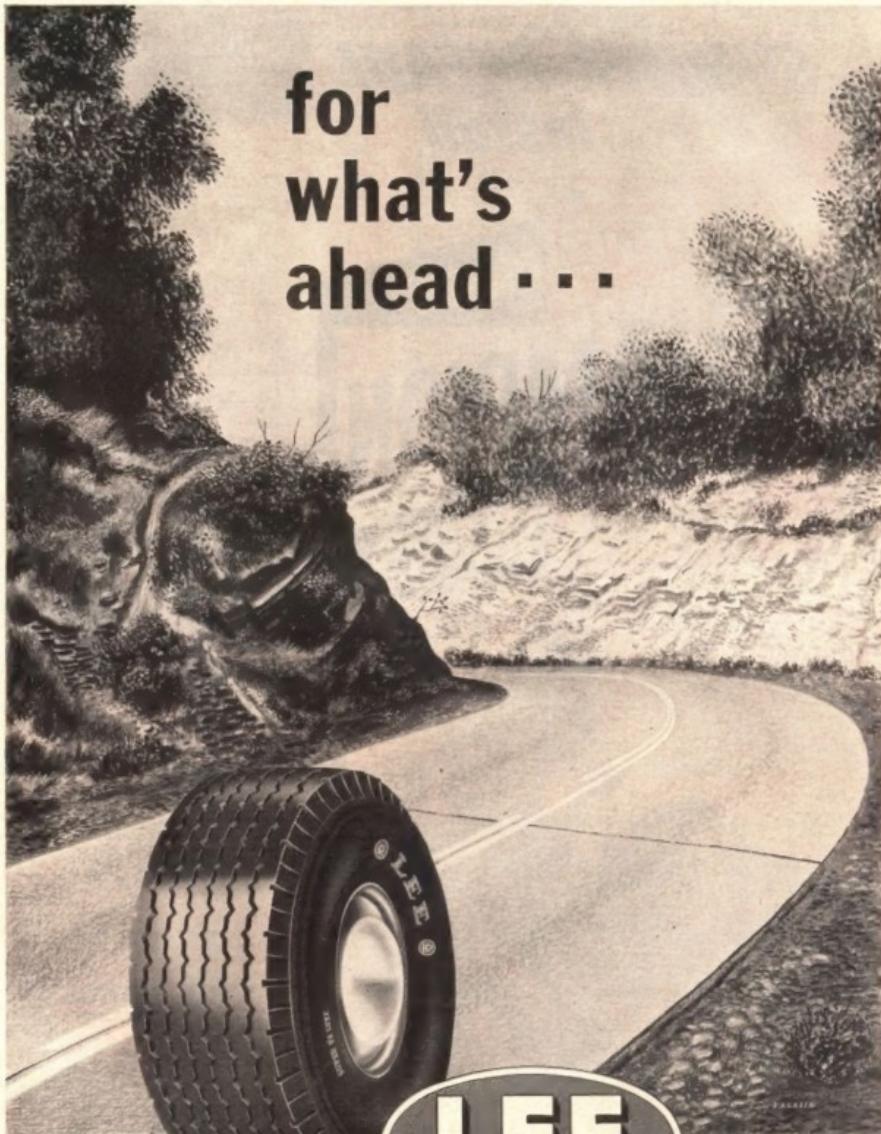
SCOTT HYLEN

The Law & The Life

Sir:

Re your April 30 article covering the case of the Lahrenz who refused for religious reasons to allow a blood transfusion to save the

TIME, MAY 21, 1951



**for
what's
ahead . . .**



**LEE
TIRES**

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION,
TIME, MAY 21, 1951

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

SUMMER AHEAD! Install

DEPENDABLE
CHAMPION
SPARK PLUGS



CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

life of their child: the whole subject appears to me to involve . . . the fundamental right of society to prohibit suicide or murder by religious tenet . . . The Chicago court's action in denying that parents' right to murder their child by a default based on religious principle is a healthy indication . . .

Englewood Colo. ELMER SCHLAGETER

Sir:

" . . . Mr. Labrenz was quoted as saying, ' . . . we do not have control of life.' How illogical can one be? The child needed a transfusion to live; but Labrenz and his wife refused to permit the transfusion; therefore, the child dies, though they 'do not have control' of her life. Instead of each of them having a Bible in hand, one should have been studying an elementary text on logic.

. . . A psychoanalyst would probably point out that their 'faith' may be resting upon a perverse, egotistical ardor for a form of self-perfectionism among the ranks of Jehovah's Witnesses . . .

HUGH S. MOORHEAD JR.

Chicago

Picture Switch

Sir:

In your May 7 story on President Paul A. Wagner of Rollins College you say that Wagner is "showing the strain of the campaign."

As one of Wagner's closest friends I would agree with you. I don't even recognize him in the picture which you printed. By the way, whose picture is it?

WELLS D. BURNETTE

Vice President
Roosevelt College
Chicago

¶ Rollins' Alumni
President Howard
Showalter Jr. TIME'S
apologies to him and to Rollins' Wagner (see cut) for a baffling mixup in the picture department.—ED.



Dangerous Blondes

Sir:

In your April 30 report about Mr. Ivor Brown's [resurrected words] you gave the sample word "amygdaline" as a fitting epithet for ladies who are "almondlike" blondes.

To those who know anything at all about organic chemistry, the adjective probably carries some more intricate humor. Amygdalin is a glucoside obtained from almond. On hydrolysis, it yields three appropriate fragments: 1) glucose which is the sweetest, life-giving, naturally occurring sugar; 2) benzaldehyde which is the starting material for many artificial perfumes, and 3) hydrocyanic acid which is a sweet, almond-smelling gas but one of the deadliest poisons known . . .

GEORGE CHANG

Codex Sinaiticus

Sir:

In your April 30 article "Treasure in Microfilm," reference is made to the "4th Century Codex Vaticanicus," a Greek Bible with the oldest and most important extant copy of the New Testament.

The Codex Sinaiticus is equally old and its New Testament is complete. Missing from the New Testament of the Codex Vaticanicus is a portion of Hebrews beginning at 9:25, the pastoral Epistles, the Epistle to Philemon and the Apocalypse.

Father Lowrie Daly could stop off on his

"No surer way to
tell my customers
I sell the best!"



"I show them the **SWIFT BRAND**
on my cuts of Beef, Lamb, and Veal"

A food store is classed by the meats it sells . . . and from Miami to Seattle, from Broadway to the Golden Gate, the name SWIFT means fine meat.

The three famous brands—Swift's Premium, Swift's Select and Swift's Arrow—identify meat selected for you by Swift experts for best eating. Meat that will be tender, inviting, and of most delicious flavor.

Swift's Premium, Swift's Select, Swift's Arrow. When you see one of those names on a cut of Beef, or Lamb, or Veal, you can know your search is over. You've found a dealer you can depend on for quality, a dealer who sells fine food.



Lady! The brand we're talking about is right on the meat. Look for it, and get fine meat every time.



Broil that finer, Swift-identified steak this way: Slash fat along edge. Pre-heat broiler. Place steak on rack 3" from heat. A 1lb. steak takes 10 min. each side for rare, 12 min. for med., 13 min. for well done. Season each side after it is browned.

ECONOMY WINNER SECOND STRAIGHT TIME!
—Mercury with Overdrive was first in its class, for
second straight year, in 1951 Mobilgas Economy Run.



"Nothing
like it
for

Plus Value!

You save when you buy it...
you save when you drive it...
with long life and low upkeep
built in from bumper to bumper!

There's *plus value* built right into every new 1951 Mercury. You'll recognize this at once when you see how much car you get for your money. And you'll appreciate this extra value all the more when you see how a Mercury saves you money over the miles and years. Remember, too, a Mercury is solid assurance of high resale and trade-in value. But *plus value* isn't all. With a 1951 Mercury you get unsurpassed riding comfort. Oversize balloon tires work together with Mercury's better spring suspension to smooth out the bumpiest road. You and your family will enjoy plenty of "move around" space. For Mercury is built to give houseroom to six *big* people! Now look to Mercury for lasting style! See those new smooth-flowing fender lines—that handsome new grille. Marvel at Mercury's exquisite new interiors. Here's a real beauty to be admired by all! Any way you look at it—for *plus value*, style, performance—the new 1951 Mercury is "the boy of your life!" See it at your Mercury Dealer's today.



Standard equipment, accessories and trim illustrated are subject to change without notice.

New 1951
MERCURY
Nothing like it on the *Road*!

3-WAY CHOICE! For "the drive of your life!" Mercury now proudly makes available a triple choice in transmissions: M-vent-O-Matic Drive, the new simpler, smoother, more efficient automatic transmission—or thrifty Touch-O-Matic Overdrive are optional at extra cost. There's also silent-quiet synchronized standard transmission.

MERCURY DIVISION—FORD MOTOR COMPANY

way home from Rome to see the most important, and possibly the oldest Greek New Testament—at the British Museum.

ROBERT C. DEAN

Gambier, Ohio

Old Ivory

Sir:

I was very surprised to read in your April 2 issue that Henry James invented the term "ivory tower" . . .

Any Roman Catholic schoolboy throughout the world can tell you that "ivory tower" (*Turris eburnea*), is one of the invocations of the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, and has been since the 16th Century . . .

PIEDAD DE SALAS

Madrid

What to Do With Old Profits

Sir:

TIME April 30 reports that Beardsley Ruml suggests that corporations may avoid the excess-profits tax by having no excess profits, by allotting to the research department the equivalent of what would have been excess profits. There is a simpler way: the money might be donated to an educational institution, Dartmouth College, for example, of which Beardsley Ruml is a trustee. And there is a still simpler way. Let the officers vote themselves bonuses so as to wipe out what would have been excess profits.

During World War I . . . the president of a giant steel [sic] company voted himself a bonus of about \$1,000,000. Thousands of officers of our corporations are today doing the same thing, but so far none has broken that enviable record . . .

G. F. HULL

Dartmouth College
Hanover, N. H.

P.P.P.

Sir:

I have read with interest your April 23 report on Dr. Paul Hutchinson's evaluation of U.S. Protestantism . . . It is evident that he belongs to the P.P.P. (Protestant Pessimist Party). It has become the fashion among certain clergymen and religious writers in Protestantism to decry the contribution made by the churches to which they belong . . . Intelligent Roman Catholics realize that little good is done by that kind of public self-flagellation . . . There are faults in the Catholic Church, too but why, they reason, wash the family laundry in public?

. . . There are still thousands of dedicated ministers, ranging from Liberal Harry Emerson Fosdick to Evangelist Billy Graham, who have been making a worthwhile impact upon the life and thought of America . . .

LEONARD GITTINGS

Granville, Ohio

Sir:

May I register my agreement with *Christian Century*'s Editor Hutchinson on most of his points in regard to so many of protestantism . . . However, as to his point on protestant preaching . . . that is, that the pulpit today speaks from *Romans 7:19* ("For the Good that I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do"). I have found differently.

We publish extracts from two local sermons each week as a part of our religious coverage. In the period of a year I have run across only one minister preaching "man's innate sinfulness." On the other hand, at least seven of ten sermons published contain some form of the message "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son . . . etc."

GEORGE L. BERONIUS

Religious Editor

Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles

TIME, MAY 21, 1951



Sold the world
over through
Pro Shops only

Think of it! — Acushnet Golf Balls have to pass forty-nine inspections . . . yes, we said forty-nine . . . before they are allowed to bear the Acushnet name and be released for sale. They've got to be good.

No Wonder Big Tournament Pros have used more Acushnets through the years than any other ball.

ACUSHNET

GOLF BALLS

AMERICAN-STANDARD

First in heating...first in plumbing



MAYFAIR

Summer Air Conditioner

Another example of
AMERICAN-STANDARD
Leadership

- Take a good look at the unit shown at the right in the picture above.

And remember its name. For you'll very likely be wanting one in your home before summer is half gone!

This new addition to the famous American-Standard line is the Mayfair Summer Air Conditioner—a self-contained cooling unit for small to medium sized homes.

Featuring a hermetically sealed cooling system—tested and sealed at the

factory—the Mayfair is as dependable and simple in operation as a modern refrigerator. Mechanically cooled and dehumidified air circulates gently throughout the house, assuring cool comfort in hot weather.

The Mayfair Summer Air Conditioner is designed for easy connection to existing forced warm air heating systems. And, because it uses the same ductwork, installation is quick, convenient and inexpensive. When used in

conjunction with other American-Standard units like the Seneca Winter Air Conditioner with which it is shown above, the Mayfair provides year 'round home air conditioning at its best.

The new Mayfair Summer Air Conditioner reflects the continuing progress which is keeping American-Standard first in its field.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation • Dept. T-51, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Serving home and industry: AMERICAN STANDARD • AMERICAN RADIATOR • CHURCH SEATS • DETROIT LUBRICATORS • FARNUM BOILERS • REED HEATERS • TOWNEWEEDE 1000



MR. RALPH WOHLSEN,
President of the Brotherhood of the United Lutheran Church in America, was guest of honor recently at the opening of the new Colonial Parish House of Grace Lutheran Church, Stratford, Connecticut. This spacious meeting place is equipped with Samson Folding Chairs... "which provide attractive, durable, easy-to-handle seating for all our parish activities," says Rev. Arthur Seyda, Pastor of the Church. "And Samson's low price fitted in with our budget, too."



Installation by Deeks of America, Bridgeport

New Connecticut church finds
Samson folding chairs ideal for
good looks...durability...easy handling

When you're looking for the best, low-cost way to seat your audience—be sure to get Samson Folding Chairs. Sturdy, comfortable, easy to fold, stack and store—you're certain of years of service from these famous "strong-enough-to-stand-on" chairs!

Whether it's for schools, churches, or any other use, your local public seating distributor will help you pick the Samson Folding Chair that fits your needs. Or write Samson direct for full details.

There's a Samson folding chair for every public seating need

Shwayder Bros., Inc., Public Seating Division, Detroit 29, Michigan.
Also makers of Samson Folding Furniture and Samsonite Luggage;
Luggage Division, Denver 9, Colorado.

Samson prices are low on quantity purchases. Ask your distributor for special contract prices.

(Illustrated:
Samson 2790 Series
with vinyl-covered padded seat)

CHECK THESE EXCLUSIVE SAMSON FOLDING CHAIR FEATURES:

DURABLE CONSTRUCTION. Electrically welded, tubular steel legs and frame for maximum strength. Chip-resistant outdoor enamel-flocked-to-bilament; permanent finish. All metal parts powder-coated for rust-resistance. Steel furniture glides on each leg; tips covered with replaceable, non-marring rubber feet. Tubular steel cross braces for extra rigidity.

COMFORTABLE GOOD LOOKS. Choice of colors. Posture-designed seat and back for perfect seating comfort.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY. Perfectly balanced—won't tip.

EASY HANDLING. Folds compactly, conveniently, easily to stack...takes little storage space.

Village Players

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

What duty has the press to keep the public informed of medical advances?

This knotty question quite often causes misunderstanding among doctors, medical research workers and journalists. A man of caution, the sincere researcher wants to check & recheck his finding for years before he lets anybody know about it. He has often seen sensational reporting cause people to suffer false hopes. All in all, his life is easier if he avoids the outside world and its press.

Some professional associations reinforce this tendency by failing to understand the difference between publicity-seeking or advertising and the release of valuable medical information. If it weren't for the doctors who take a broader view of the profession's responsibilities, we would be unable to report on much of the fine work being done in medical research.

Recently Mrs. James G. Jones of Indianapolis came in to give us striking evidence of how doctors and journalists can work together to do their respective jobs. One night last November Mrs. Jones lay in bed reading *Time*. Beyond the night table in the other bed was her husband, a 53-year-old Episcopal priest who had been bedridden for three years as the result of five coronary attacks. "We were just waiting for the next attack to kill my husband," she remembers. In the Medicine section she saw a story about an operation by which New York's Dr. Samuel A. Thompson had been able to increase the blood supply to the heart muscle "starved" by coronary artery disease. She passed the folded magazine over to her husband. As they both reread the story several times, hope began to dawn.

They traced Dr. Thompson's address through *Time*. Patient Abell Bernstein, a Colorado manufacturer whose recovery had been reported in the story. Before the ambulance took the priest to the New York train in March, the couple sent many letters to friends, asked for "fervent

prayers." Her husband's case was so critical that Mrs. Jones feared that Dr. Thompson would refuse to operate—because he would not want to spoil his good record. "But life is more important to Dr. Thompson than statistics," she says. After 19 days of observation, Father Jones underwent the ticklish operation. Four weeks later he was back home in Indiana, able to walk up & down stairs and stroll outdoors. He hopes, in six months, to be back in active ministry.

This case is typical of what happened to many other coronary sufferers who read the same story. Ex-Patient Bernstein got so many requests for information that he had to draft a form letter in reply, reporting Dr. Thompson's procedure and address. Letters both urgent and hopeful began to arrive at Dr. Thompson's from 23 states and six foreign countries.

Out in the Fiji Islands, George Varat, an industrial molder, did not take time to write a letter. He simply caught the next boat to the U.S. appeared unannounced at Dr. Thompson's office. He is now on the road to recovery.

The story of Dr. Thompson's operation appeared in the Nov. 13 issue, alongside the story of the Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) battle against virulent ringworm infections. As I reported four months ago, that story brought 250 offers of volunteer help to the town, one of which produced the most effective treatment for the Soo's variety of ringworm, helped check the itchy epidemic.

Not every issue of the Medicine section brings such useful stories to so many people. But each week our editors, aided by doctors and other medical scientists, try to tell, quietly and accurately, the news of significant advances in the treatment of human ailments.

Cordially,

James A. Linn



Abell Bernstein



FATHER JONES



New York Medical College

GEORGE VARAT



**Are you
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by Jon Herald

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THE MACARTHUR HEARING

Work Done

Chairman Richard Russell called it "a rich treasure house for the historian." The MacArthur hearing was more than that: it was a classroom for the citizen of the U.S. and the rest of the free world. Never before had the world had so detailed a record of the intimate thinking and the very methods by which the leader among nations proposed to wage peace and prosecute war.

The glamour, excitement and anger of the first weeks of General MacArthur's return had subsided; the public, or at least a large part of it, admitted that things were more complicated than they had seemed. It sat back to hear the discussion out. Meanwhile, the impact of Douglas MacArthur had already made firm some decisions which had been tentative, made emphatic some intentions which had been halfhearted, made urgent some programs which had been dawdling.

If the Administration had ever toyed with the idea of appeasement, it had been forced to a public renunciation. Red China would not be allowed "to shoot its way into the United Nations," said Secretary of Defense Marshall. The Administration would "never yield" Formosa to Communist hands.

U.S. allies had been put on notice that the U.S. was fed up with their dealing with a killing enemy. The Senate brusquely voted a ban on all economic aid to countries which sold war materials to the Communist nations. Reading the signs, the British government belatedly toughened up in its dealings with the Communist Chinese (*see Foreign News*), agreed (as did France) to support an economic blockade of mainland China in the U.N., and announced that it would not insist that Formosa be turned over to Red China—at least not until the Korean fighting ended.

U.S. enemies were put on firm notice that the U.S. patience was exhausted, that it would tolerate no more "incidents," that it was ready to fight if provoked. "We might easily be forced into action and are prepared to take that action," said George Marshall.

Unlike the debate of aid to Europe, this debate was not an argument over whether the U.S. was doing too much, but whether it was doing enough—for its safety and the safety of the free world. With the hearings barely started, the nation could already count it a long step forward.

Act II

The second act of the MacArthur hearing was as different as George Marshall is from Douglas MacArthur. Drama, the arresting statement of position, the philosophy of the bold course, all left with MacArthur. The creased, freckled face of George Marshall wore an almost unvarying expression of troubled concern; his painstaking manner was not the kind to draw crowds close to the footlights. The knots of onlooking Senators melted away, leaving the 26-man committee to do the job. But history still hung over Room 318 in the Senate Office Building.

Marshall testified carefully, sometimes ploddingly; often he consulted his counsel, who sat at his side, or the mound of documents piled before him on the witness table. Often he avoided questions, referring them to the Chiefs of Staff or the Secretary of State, just as Douglas MacArthur had moved around questions with the explanation that they were not in the province of a theater commander. There was an added reason for Marshall's dogged caution: MacArthur had been speaking for himself alone; Marshall was spokesman for the Administration and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and he had to be careful on opinions which the others might not share.

Blue-Penciling. At first, Senators were irked at Marshall's frequent recourse to lengthy off-the-record confidences. But gradually they seemed to realize that they were being told just about everything; by week's end they were so stuffed with hot information that some of their own questions had to be censored. "We are entering doors that have been barred, we are unlocking secrets that have been protected in steel safes," said Chairman Russell. "I

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

The Defense Department last week reported 1,259 more U.S. casualties in Korea, bringing the total since June 25 to 62,892. The report still does not include casualties suffered in the current offensive. The breakdown:

DEAD	11,001
WOUNDED	42,215
MISSING	9,562
PRISONERS	114

Total casualties by services: Army, 51,985; Marine Corps, 9,695; Navy, 680; Air Force, 532.

have lain awake at night. Even the public record has carried some material which strikes me as dangerous." The censor's blue pencil had struck from the public transcript about 2,800 of MacArthur's words, some 6,600 of Marshall's.

George Marshall, like MacArthur before him, was treated with five-star deference. Only Wisconsin's Alexander Wiley got sharp and personal with him. Two other Republicans, California's Knowland and New Jersey's Smith, spent about a day strafing Marshall's 1945-46 mission to China, but were always polite about it.

Quarterbacking. Marshall himself, with soldierly rectitude, resisted all opportunities given him to criticize MacArthur personally. Once, when fed a question about MacArthur's judgment in launching the ill-fated Yalu offensive, Marshall commented tartly on "Monday quarterbacking." "It is awfully easy to tell what is the right thing the day after," he said.

After six straight days on the stand, George Marshall's 70-year-old frame sagged a bit and his voice was fading. "He sounds just like I feel after I have been talking for four or five hours at a stretch," said Fulbright. The hearing record had already swollen to about 401,000 words. And there were still weeks to go.

The Limited War

Just what did George Catlett Marshall consider the Korean business anyway, asked Washington's Harry Cain, "a police action . . . a large or a small war?"

"I would characterize it as a limited war which I hope will remain limited," replied Marshall.

An Intermingling. "Do the limitations imposed—which Douglas MacArthur objected to—originate with, and have the unwavering endorsement of, the Joint Chiefs of Staff?" Chairman Russell asked.

MARSHALL: "Those restrictions directly related to views of the Chiefs of Staff as expressed and discussed in the National Security Council, with the presence of the President, the Vice President, myself, the Secretary of State . . . There was an intermingling there of political necessities along with military directions."

RUSSELL: "As to the extension of the war, the adoption of the MacArthur Plan . . . What do you think . . . of that plan?"

MARSHALL: "I think the extension of the conflict would not be profitable . . . for a number of reasons."

Profit & Loss. Marshall ticked off the Administration's rejoinder to the Mac-

Arthur proposals: bombing of Manchurian bases or of the Chinese mainland would not cripple the enemy as much as MacArthur believes, because, for one thing, life is cheap in China; a naval blockade would involve the U.S. with Russian ships, would probably "leak like a sieve," and would not shut off the main Chinese supplies, coming by land from Russia; the value of Chiang Kai-shek's troops on Formosa in any expedition against the Reds is negligible. "I do not believe . . . the result would be commensurate with the effort that we would have to make."

Lines Deleted. "You stated . . . that you thought there was a great likelihood that the adoption of General MacArthur's policy would result in greater losses in Korea than to follow the present policy."

MARSHALL: "I assumed . . . that if we started on that [MacArthur's] procedure . . . we would immediately have whatever retaliation they were able to effect. There [has been a] buildup of Communist China air power which has been very evident for several months [one and a half lines deleted]."

If there were no question of Soviet intervention, asked Georgia's Senator Walter George, would Marshall and the Administration favor the MacArthur plan to bomb bases in Manchuria?

MARSHALL: "... If, from a hypothetical point of view, there was no danger whatever of a Soviet intervention, I would say that certainly the bombing you mention would start almost immediately."

"There Is a Limit." Marshall had observed, in discussing the possible impact of bombing China proper, that life is cheap in

China. Later he had explained that the Administration was hoping that the large scale killing of Communists would make the Chinese give up in Korea. Wasn't that inconsistent? inquired New Hampshire's Styles Bridges.

MARSHALL: "I referred to trained Communist forces. There is a limit to what they have in trained Communist forces and presumably a limit as to equipment . . . There were 34 [Chinese] divisions, and the last report I heard, 26 of those had been pretty largely chewed up . . .

"We have filed the hospitals all over China, and what happens with the wounded that are released and naturally talk . . . is bound to have its effect on the Chinese people in the end."

But doesn't the Administration's policy leave the initiative in the enemy's hands? "That is very much the case," Marshall admitted. The Republicans pressed this point—didn't it promise no end to the Korean war except stalemate?

Marshall disagreed. "The application of this policy has not always been easy or popular," he declared. "Korea is not the first time there have been demands for a quick and decisive solution . . . Korea has lasted for ten months, but the Berlin crisis lasted almost 15 months and was a very daring undertaking . . . There were times when [it] also looked like a stalemate, but we . . . won a notable victory . . . There were many that advocated that we breach the Russian setup, and go through their territory with an armed convoy. We didn't do that . . . Undoubtedly [that] would have promoted a general conflict . . . The effort to free

Greece from Communist aggression took 18 months. There were those who said that this was a hopeless adventure . . ."

"Some Things Are Unavoidable." Senator George went on to a new tack. Those very things—the Greek-Turkish aid program, the European Recovery Program and North Atlantic alliance—all involved the possibility of provoking Russia to war. "We took . . . a lot [of] calculated risks . . . It doesn't seem to me that we are required to be certain . . . that Soviet Russia will not come in."

MARSHALL: "Some things are unavoidable. I would say, if we don't do them, we lose definitely and we know that. That would be the European Recovery Program . . . We either had to allow [Western Europe] to go Communistic or do something . . . There was the question of Greece. Unless we did something Greece would go wholly Communistic, and that meant probably Italy would and Turkey was then in a serious predicament . . .

"Now, when we come to Korea . . . there has been a choice . . . We might easily be forced into action and are prepared to take that action [i.e., some or all of what MacArthur proposes]. But it is avoidable up to the present time. It may not be avoidable beginning tomorrow, but it is avoidable at the present time . . .

Some Notable Campaigns. But Senator George persisted, was it not almost impossible to win a purely defensive war in which the enemy would "immunize himself from your shot by merely going across the river and there rebuilding his forces?"

MARSHALL: "It is very difficult to win on a defensive basis [but] it is very reckless when you are under strength to plunge in on an aggressive offensive procedure. There have been some notable defensive campaigns in history which have ended in an offensive and decisive action . . . Notably, one was the peninsular campaign under Wellington . . . His campaign was measured in years . . . In the end, he really played a leading part in the complete upset of the Napoleonic regime. He had to start on a defensive basis. He had no other choice. We have had to start on a defensive basis because we have really no other choice."

Any End? But, demanded Wisconsin's Alexander Wiley, "how do you visualize the Korean conflict will be terminated?"

MARSHALL: "If it goes on in the manner that it has for the last two months, and particularly in the last two weeks, it would appear that the trained fabric of the Chinese Communist forces will be pretty well torn to pieces. They must have—I know they must have—a decided limit. Their situation is assuming very serious proportions."

On the West's side, Marshall testified, the situation is improving every day. Casualties are dropping, have fallen from a high rate of 1.4 men per 100 men in action in the third month of the Korean War to .3 men per 100 in action in the last eight weeks. U.S. manpower mobilization has reached a stage where soon the U.S. will

MACARTHUR v. MARSHALL

With both sides heard from, the big issues between Douglas MacArthur and the Administration stood out in bold relief.

Can the U.S. win in Korea under its present, self-imposed limitations?

MACARTHUR: No. There can be only stalemate and continued casualties.

MARSHALL: There is hope.

Can MacArthur's program for bombing and blockading China win?

MACARTHUR: Yes. It is the only path to a victory.

MARSHALL: Not necessarily. Striking from only the air and sea would extend the war, and might not be enough to win an extended war.

Would MacArthur's program bring Russia in?

MACARTHUR: Not necessarily. The Russians are deployed only defensively in the Far East.

MARSHALL: A real possibility. The Russians have built up a threatening striking force in the Far East, and recently increased it.

If Russia did come into the Asian war, would it mean World War III?

MACARTHUR: Not necessarily. A quick decision in Korea can avert World War III.

MARSHALL: Undoubtedly. The fighting could not possibly be confined to the Far East.

Had the U.S. done all it could to save China from Communism?

MACARTHUR: No. U.S. policy in China since the war has been the nation's greatest political mistake in a century.

MARSHALL: Yes. We did the best possible under the circumstances.

Are allies necessary?

MACARTHUR: Yes. But the desire to keep them should not interfere with the nation's self-interest.

MARSHALL: They are indispensable. The nation's global security hinges on them.

Is time on our side?

MACARTHUR: Not necessarily. The Russians may be arming faster.

MARSHALL: Yes. In time—about two years hence—the U.S. and its allies can be prepared for all eventualities, and any year of global peace is a gain.

be able to send 20,000 fresh troops to Korea each month.

"Clear on That." On the outlines of a final settlement, the Administration seemed still to be hazy. What would it consider to be an acceptable solution to the Korean situation? Suggested Marshall: "[It] may mean the advance into northern Korea . . . or our holding South Korea [only] safe from aggression . . . As to the political requirements or policies governing the situation, I must ask you to question the State Department . . . We always have the difficulty of whether or not agreements reached by negotiation with the [Communists] anywhere in the world can be depended upon . . . We must remain on guard until good faith is established."

In any case, the Senators wanted to know, would the U.S. consider giving the Red Chinese Formosa or a U.N. seat as part of a settlement? Marshall was more positive than any member of the Administration has ever been before: "We are very clear on that—Formosa must never be allowed to come under the control of a Communist government or of a government that is under Soviet Communist domination."

The U.S., he added, was equally adamant against giving Red China membership in the U.N. Would the U.S. use its U.N. veto to back up that policy?

MARSHALL: "That is the very decided impression I have. Now, just how that is [done] . . . I think your questions apply more to the State Department than they do to me. I was merely told by my lawyer . . . that this was a lawyer's paradise for backs and forths."

Calling China's Hand. Louisiana's Russell Long, Huey's son, got back to the heart of the matter: "It would seem that if we would take stronger and more forceful efforts against China, that we could probably shorten the conflict there . . . It would seem like it might be unwise just to let her feel that we are afraid to call her hand."

MARSHALL: "... When they are losing many thousands of people with each operation, the question is whether they will end up with any hands."

Vermont's Ralph Flanders was troubled, too, that "we are given no idea as to what the military end of our present engagement is going to be. We have presented to us a sort of a vacuum. And it is my strong belief that the attractiveness of General MacArthur's program is because it drops into this aching void . . . And MacArthur proposed something to put in there and nobody else does."

Senator Flanders' troubled remarks brought from Marshall the most optimistic estimate he had made all week. Said Marshall: "I am getting an increasing confidence toward the possibility of a satisfactory conclusion. Whether or not it will be a military triumph or not, I don't know how you would characterize it. It would be a triumphant demonstration, I think, of our military powers in proportion to the people engaged."

World War III

"Our great opponent is the Soviet Union." Those words lay at the core of Secretary of Defense Marshall's rebuttal of Douglas MacArthur; their disagreement over what Russia might do in Asia, Marshall said, is "the principal basis of the difference of opinion."

He added: "I do not think [war with Russia] is inevitable. I think it is a very dangerous possibility."

Remote or Real? General MacArthur insisted that Russia "will not necessarily" intervene if the U.S. follows his program



SECRETARY MARSHALL & SENATOR RUSSELL
"A lawyer's paradise for backs and forths."

for Korea. Did Marshall feel that the possibility of Soviet intervention is a remote or real possibility?

"I think it is a very real possibility," said Marshall.

And if Russia intervened?

MARSHALL: "Well, of course, that would immediately involve the defense of Japan—Hokkaido, in particular—attacks on our air, at the bases—probably Okinawa—and we couldn't accept that without the maximum retaliation on our part, which inevitably means a world war . . ."

RUSSELL: "You do not believe then that the war could be limited to the Far East, but would spread to Europe and all other places of the world?"

MARSHALL: "That is our view of the matter."

BRIDGES: "General, is it in your opinion the aim of the Kremlin to destroy or take over the whole free world?"

MARSHALL: "I think their purpose is to dominate the whole free world."

Is China as MacArthur argued, a partner rather than a satellite of Russia?

MARSHALL: "The Chinese Communist forces would be utterly unable to maintain themselves without a very direct support by the Soviet government."

"Enough Strength?" Styles Bridges wondered about the effect of Russian capture of Western Europe, with all of its industrial resources. Said Marshall: "That would be a terrific loss to us."

BRIDGES: "At the present time, do we have enough strength . . . to prevent that?"

MARSHALL: "Not at the present time. We have enough to start them to think before they leap, and of course we have an atomic advantage that they are aware of."

Isn't Europe the place where the world war will start, "rather than a far-off inci-

dent in China where you bomb some Chinese?" Marshall was asked.

"The situation as to the possible actions of the Soviet government is a more acute one by far [in Asia] than in Western Europe," he replied.

Sold Down the River. He was thinking of the U.S.S.R.'s mutual-aid treaty with Communist China. "If it appears that they have failed to support that government in its fight in Korea . . . it affects every other satellite. They get their example from that—and to use the common expression in this country, that they have been sold down the river after a great sacrifice of life."

"So it has seemed to me and my associates and advisers that we are confronted by a Soviet government in a very difficult position itself as to what it does in relation to the failure up to the present time of the Chinese Communist forces to drive us out of Korea."

"In regard to Western Europe, first I go on the basis myself that Russia may step into [an] aggression at any moment. [But] . . . that is no argument that we do not do our best to prepare for it even though it may take two or three years. In other words, we don't sit impotent and

say Russia can act at any time and therefore we do nothing."

CAIN: "Is it not generally agreed that America and her Western European allies would become immediately involved in war if an aggressor occupied Berlin or any part of Western Europe by force?"

MARSHALL: "I would assume so."

A Matter of Honor? Getting back to the Soviet-Chinese treaty, Hickenlooper asked: "... Do you believe, General, that the Russians would precipitate a third world war merely on the theory of supporting a treaty obligation . . . as a matter of honor?"

MARSHALL: "Not as a matter of honor, sir . . . She can't be forced into a third world war . . . I think they might take action because of what they considered a great peril to their interests."

Said Texas' Lyndon Johnson: "Are you completely satisfied, in the light of world conditions . . . with the preparedness and mobilization effort being made by this country and the results we are obtaining?"

MARSHALL: "Speaking purely from the Defense Department's point of view, I am not. Our basic plan to meet this crisis in a manner that can be sustained without too-

serious economic involvements is completely held up here in Congress.

"All our planning has been based in general on [the] manpower program . . . Naturally, that legislation has to be based on what comes from the Congress in regard to the manpower problem, which really means universal military training and service. Every day of delay is unfortunate, to put it very mildly."

JONNSON: "General MacArthur testified . . . that we should and we were able to fight Communism on two or more fronts . . . Would you care to comment?"

MARSHALL: "We are gathering our strength as rapidly as we can, and we certainly do not want to become involved in a world struggle at any time—and certainly not prior to the time we are reasonably prepared to meet it."

JONNSON: "You do not think that we are presently prepared to meet it?"

MARSHALL: "I am quite certain we are not."

Is time on the West's side? It is, said Marshall, if the West makes use of it. "So far as the officials involved in this matter in this Government are concerned, our present conception is that we can never

tell at what moment the reaction from Russia might come. You have to evaluate or guess the Russian appreciation of our power atomically, how much of a deterrent that is . . ."

"There are a great many other considerations that should come into play, and the principal one is that it should be apparent before the world that if they [the Russians] do seize [the advantage of striking first], they are going to pay a terrible price absolutely and certainly. And that means a state of preparedness in some way that we can maintain . . ."

The hot war in Korea, Marshall reiterated day after day, could not be separated from the cold war over the rest of the globe. "Korea is only the latest challenger in this long, hard, continuing worldwide struggle . . . the most costly of all, for it has involved the lives of our American troops . . . There can be, I think, no quick and decisive solution . . . short of resorting to another world war."

Bill of Particulars

The reasons for the unceremonious dismissal of MacArthur were closely searched, especially by Republican members of the committee.

"You say he can't support policies. I want to know what policies he can't support wholeheartedly and didn't support," snapped Wisconsin's Alexander Wiley. "You say it is cumulative. You should give a bill of particulars."

MARSHALL: "The policies were determined by the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council . . ."

WILEY: "All right. Those are generalities or conclusions?"

MARSHALL: "The resolutions were not generalities."

WILEY: "Be specific."

Marshall cited the case of the doctrine of "hot pursuit." It arose when the Chinese attacked across the Yalu. Said Marshall: "At that period, we suffered very directly and very seriously from the fact that we could not carry our air beyond the Yalu River, and at that time the Chiefs of Staff brought forth a proposal that we should introduce as a first step hot pursuit [of attacking planes into Manchuria], of which I was very emphatically in favor." The U.S. put the question to its 13 U.N. allies, all of whom opposed it.

So hot pursuit was dropped, partly because of the allies, but also because "by the time we had gotten their reactions, our forces were south of the 38th parallel . . . where we had 200 miles in which to deal with the [enemy]."

WILEY: "Once you folks decided [what to do, MacArthur] did not violate that policy, did he?"

MARSHALL: "He did not violate the policy by military action, but he took issue with the policy before the world . . . He set up a very serious reaction among our allies . . . which threatened to leave us in a situation of going it alone."

WILEY: "Do you mean to say that a man in MacArthur's position, who was the Chief of Staff when you were a colonel,

GENERAL MARSHALL'S CAREER

Born: Dec. 31, 1880, at Uniontown, Pa.

Family Background: His father was a prosperous coal and coke industry operator. He is a distant relative of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Education: Graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1901 15th in his class, cadet corps first captain, and an All-Southern Conference tackle.

Marriage: Married in 1902 at 21 to Elizabeth Carter Coles. She died in 1927. In 1930, he married Katherine Boyce Tupper Brown, a widow. He has no children. One of his three stepchildren, Lieut. Allen Tupper Brown, was killed in action in Italy in May 1944.

Army Career: Commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of infantry after graduation, and sent to 30th Infantry in Philippines. Later, in the Philippines, he became so highly regarded for his staff work that he never thereafter had a combat field command of his own. A captain when the U.S. entered World War I, he served as chief of operations of the First Army, then chief of staff of the VIII Army Corps in France. His best-known feat in World War I: planning the covert movement of 500,000 U.S. troops and 2,700 guns from St. Mihiel to the Meuse-Arronne front in 14 days. General Pershing called him the finest officer of the war, took him on as his aide from 1919 to 1924. Marshall spent the next three years on duty with the 15th Infantry Regiment at Tientsin, China.

In 1933, he became a colonel, Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur assigned him to Chicago as senior instructor of the Illinois National Guard. Marshall for the first time in his career protested the assignment. "George had a grey, drawn look which I had never seen before," recalled Mrs. Marshall. Pershing is said to have complained in vain to Franklin Roosevelt, but the assignment stood.

In 1936, he became a brigadier general and commander of the 5th Brigade at Vancouver Barracks, thereafter rose rapidly: Chief of War Plans Division of the General Staff, then Deputy Chief of Staff in 1938, Acting Chief of Staff in July 1939. The day the Nazis attacked Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, Franklin Roosevelt reached over the heads of 34 senior officers to make Marshall Chief of Staff, wearer of the four stars of a full general and, as events turned, one of the principal architects of victory in World War II. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson called him "the finest soldier I have ever known."

Political Career: Twelve weeks after V-J day, Marshall retired to Leesburg, Va., but was just unpacking his automobile when Harry Truman, who considers him the "greatest living American," asked him to go to China as a special representative, with the rank of ambassador. His mission: to unify the Nationalists and Communists. The mission failed; Marshall returned to the U.S. Jan. 19, 1947, was appointed Secretary of State and confirmed unanimously by the Senate within an hour. Best-known action as Secretary: the Marshall Plan. Resigned after two years because of illness. Summoned from retirement a second time on Sept. 12, 1950, named Secretary of Defense to succeed ousted Louis Johnson.

had no right to discuss or advise or recommend to you leaders in Washington."

MARSHALL: "There was no limit whatever on his representations of his views to the officials in Washington. There is a great difference between that and the public announcements."

WILEY: "Now, let us be specific. What did he say or do that caused these allies of ours to have so much power that they apparently determined what should be done?"

MARSHALL: "They did not determine what should be done, but we had an issue with our allies before the world, when, in effect, this country—in connection with foreign policy—was speaking with two voices . . . As to our allies, they did not determine General MacArthur's relief. They gave no expression of that kind, even remotely, that I can recall."

New Hampshire's Styles Bridges pointed out that Marshall had once pleaded for "that freedom of action which is so necessary to a military commander" for General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. "Don't you think that should apply equally to the Far East?"

MARSHALL: "If the circumstances were the same and the men were the same, I have great regard for General MacArthur's military capabilities. In fact, I played a very large part in his various assignments, promotions and decorations; but when it comes to the point of the commander not recognizing, being unwilling to recognize, the decisions of his government, that is another matter."

What about a recent magazine interview given by Lieut. General George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Far East Air Forces, grumbling about the restrictions on bombing China bases? Was Stratemeyer to be dismissed? demanded New Jersey's Smith.

MARSHALL: "We didn't particularly appreciate the article at the time it came out, but we had enough of excitement in the air at the moment and he was not a person in the prominent position of General MacArthur."

BRIDGES: "Don't you believe that if a U.S. Senator or a Congressman of the U.S. writes a letter to a military policymaking man in authority . . . that he is entitled to get a frank reply?"

MARSHALL: "No, sir, I don't think from the senior commander, when he knows he is advocating something to the leader of the opposition party to the Administration that he, as the commander, is in total disagreement with his own people . . . That goes contrary to my precepts and understanding as a soldier . . . You are dealing with an organization where a man receives an order from even a captain which leads to his death or his wound, and he has to obey that order. He doesn't abate it, he obeys it, and that has to be instinctive. Now, if the example at the top is contrary to that, then you have got a very serious situation . . ."

What would Marshall have done if, as wartime Chief of Staff, he had considered



SENATOR WILEY
"Be specific."

some Administration policy not in the best interests of the country? "I would have done my best, directed to the President, to have it changed, and I might say I had some very difficult scenes with Mr. Roosevelt over certain phases . . . but I didn't make any public speeches . . . I was not a very cheerful visitor on many occasions . . . I have had occasions when I had to think very carefully as to whether I should take up an issue which would really mean an opposition to the Government policy and which would necessitate, I felt, my own retirement."

Question of Authority. Did Marshall approve of the abrupt manner of MacArthur's relief, asked Bridges, and of taking all his commands from him?

MARSHALL: "We had to consider what was going to be the position in which General Ridgway found himself . . . There was a specific discussion as to whether or not it would be desirable to retain General MacArthur in his role in relation to Japan only . . . That was set aside on the ground that it would put Ridgway in an almost impossible position because Japan was his base, and there would be a divided authority there that might make it very difficult to conduct affairs." As to jeopardizing the war, Ridgway was "intimately familiar with every stage of the military fight in that region. In fact, he was largely the director of it . . . If it had been . . . somebody other than General Ridgway . . . it would have been quite different."

Had anybody thought of calling Mac-

* The Eighth Army's present commander, Lieut. General James A. Van Fleet, was kept on twelve-hour alert for two months before his appointment, Marshall testified. Reason: Washington was worried about the way Ridgway took chances in going up to the front lines, wanted a successor ready.

Arthur back for a face-to-face discussion of their differences? asked California's Senator William Knowland.

MARSHALL: "I would assume that they thought an effort had been made by the President going out as far as Wake Island to see him." MacArthur, he noted, "has indicated a reluctance to come to this country." He recited three invitations from congressional committees since V-J day, one from himself as Chief of Staff, and one from President Truman as far back as 1946—all of which MacArthur declined with regrets.

Asked Oregon's Senator Wayne Morse: "Do you know of any time when General MacArthur did not have . . . full and adequate instructions as to what our policy in Asia was?"

MARSHALL: "I think he had everything his Government could give him." On Jan. 13, President Truman sent MacArthur a private message spelling out the Administration's policy and the reasons for its restrictions. As paraphrased to protect U.S. codes, the letter read in part: "Our courses of action at this time should be such as to consolidate the great majority of the United Nations. This majority is not merely part of the organization, but is also the nations whom we would desperately need to count on as allies in the event the Soviet Union moves against us. Further, pending the buildup of our national strength, we must act with great prudence insofar as extending the area of hostilities is concerned. Steps which might in themselves be justified and which might lend some assistance to the campaign in Korea would not be beneficial if they thereby involved Japan or Western Europe in large-scale hostilities . . . In the worst case, it would be important that if we must withdraw from Korea, it be clear to the world that that course is forced upon us by military necessity and that we shall not accept the result politically or militarily until the aggression has been rectified."

HICKENLOOPER: "In view of what has happened since the relief of General MacArthur, if you had it to do over again, would you support the action?"

MARSHALL: "I would say yes, this was foreseen."

HICKENLOOPER: "... Foreseeing great doubt and confusion would arise in the minds of the American people?"

MARSHALL: "The decision came because it was felt it was unavoidable. It was also felt after the height of the emotional wave passed, there would be some sober thinking."

The China Mission

The questioning turned to recent history and past sore: the Administration's tragic postwar China policy, and General Marshall's part in it. Hadn't that "something to do with the present prejudice [in the Administration] against General MacArthur?" asked New Jersey's Republican Alexander Smith.

MARSHALL: "I don't think that had any connection with it whatsoever." Repub-



M.Y. Daily Mirror—International

THE MACARTHURS AT THE POLO GROUNDS Despite an encouraging presence, a lost game.

licans Smith and Knowland were not satisfied. They wanted to hear all about Marshall's presidential mission to China in 1945-46. Had his orders been to help bring about a coalition between the Chinese Communists and the Nationalist government? asked Knowland. Said Marshall: "I was supposed primarily to bring an end to the fighting."

Thirty Minutes. On the initiative of Chiang Kai-shek, Marshall testified, all Chinese political parties—including the Communists—had agreed to confer about ways & means of unifying China. Marshall's directive said that the unification should be built around Chiang, and all Communist armies folded into his. It also provided that Chiang was to be pressured into making concessions too, on pain of losing economic and military aid from the U.S. A big meeting in Chungking had been agreed upon before Marshall got there, just before Christmas, 1945. Marshall had two weeks in which to persuade Nationalists and Communists to quit shooting at each other before sitting down together; he arranged a cease-fire just 30 minutes before the conference began. At this meeting, the Communists and Nationalists agreed to a constitutional convention in May, and to setting up a committee for demobilizing and amalgamating the two big armies (there were to be 50 Nationalist and ten Communist divisions). Marshall was made adviser to the committee.

Marshall got a working agreement for the demobilization, and then left for Washington. When he returned a month later, he found the parties deadlocked. "From that time onward, it was a development of inability to produce any agreements . . . which did not involve such extreme suspicions on both sides that a coalition cabinet to my mind was just out of the question."

Hadn't he been hopeful at first?

"It looked like it had a fair chance of success," said Marshall, "because the Communists were very anxious to go through with it, because I think quite evidently they felt that their discipline and their strength, particularly with the people of the lower classes, the peasantry, was so much better than that of the Nationalist government that they could gain the control politically. And the hope in the matter, so far as I saw it, was that other parties and the non-party group could coalesce and the Generalissimo back them . . . to hold the balance of power between the two, alongside of the evident factor to me and to my associates that the Kuomintang government was utterly incapable of suppressing the Communists by military means."

Gradually, as Communist propaganda attacked the U.S., and him personally, and after Communists shot two U.S. marines in a convoy to Tientsin, Marshall concluded that there was no possibility of further mediation.

"You came back with the view that the only hope of China, long-run view of it, was to bring about the integration of the Communists with the Nationalists?" asked Georgia's Walter George.

MARSHALL: "I was hard put to find a long-view conclusion in the matter because of the failing structure of the Kuomintang and the determination, organization and discipline of the Communist group, and their undoubtedly advice, and possible support that would occur later from the Soviet government."

Marxists or Reformers. Did he ever think the Chinese Communists were mere agrarian reformers?

MARSHALL: "There was no doubt [in my mind] that the leadership of this group were Marxist Communists and so stated in my presence and insisted, in my presence, that they were. And when I visited Yenan . . . over the proscenium arch [of

the meeting hall] was a large picture of Lenin and a large picture of Stalin . . ."

On his return home and as Secretary of State, said Marshall, "I specifically was endeavoring to see what support could be given the Generalissimo . . . The situation was such that we would literally have to take over control of the country in order to insure that the armies functioned with efficiency . . . At that time, our own military position was extraordinarily weak . . . We had one and a third divisions in the entire United States. As I recall General Wedemeyer's estimates, about 10,000 officers and others would be necessary to oversee and direct those various operations. Therefore, I was not in agreement with undertaking that, nor were, as I think at that time . . . the Chiefs of Staff . . ."

LONG: "Do you believe . . . that substantial additional military aid from this nation at that time would have changed the result?"

MARSHALL: "I do not think so . . . I think the presence of American military advisers with the troops would have been helpful, but what was basically lacking was the support of the army by the people, meaning the men in the army themselves."

What did he think of Chiang Kai-shek?

MARSHALL: " . . . A very fine character, and I was really fond of him. The question of his handling of the situation . . . was another matter."

Dogwoods & Ball Games

For the first time since Douglas MacArthur left Japan, there were no speeches to prepare, questions to answer, jostling crowds, wearying parades, or popping flashbulbs. His time was his own. Most of it he spent in his well-guarded, ten-room suite high up in the Waldorf Towers—resting, seeing friends, answering mail, declining invitations.

On one fine spring day, the general bundled himself and his wife into a car, drove out to Connecticut to see the dogwoods in bloom, pay what was described as a social call on Remington Rand President James H. Rand, who had offered him a job, reportedly at \$100,000 a year. The papers were full of reports that MacArthur had also been house hunting on Connecticut's Contentment Island, but a MacArthur aide denied the stories.

At week's end, having called in a tailor for some fast work, MacArthur put on civilian clothes publicly for the first time in years, turned up at the Polo Grounds in a snappy double-breasted grey suit and a light grey bowler, looking younger and more erect than he did in his well-worn uniform. The P.A. system boomed out a recorded 17-gun salute as the MacArthurs were escorted to a flag-draped box. "We are going to . . . watch the long hits, mark the errors and razz the umpire, even if we know he is right," announced the general, and heaved out the first ball. Despite the MacArthurs' encouraging presence, the Giants lost, 6-5. The band played *Old Soldiers Never Die*.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE CONGRESS

Warning to Allies

Almost with one voice, the Senate last week angrily had its say about allies who trade with Communists. Missouri's Senator James P. Kem thought he had a way to discourage them: "Not one gun, not one barrel of gasoline, not one ton of rubber has been withheld from Marshall Plan countries which were shipping [war] materials . . . to Russia and her satellite nations." He wanted a law forbidding ECA to send raw materials or financial aid to any Marshall Plan nation which continues trafficking with Communist countries.

Kem and Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry had been trying for almost a year to get some such law passed, but never before had they had so receptive an audience. MacArthur's testimony was still fresh in every Senator's mind. The Administration's objections had been that blanket restrictions would interfere with U.S. sources of strategic materials, hamper allied unity, produce such odd results as keeping West Germany from buying potatoes in East Germany. Now, the Senate had its answer up.

Nevada's Republican George W. Malone reported that shipments of tin, rubber, steel and other war supplies to Red China from Singapore and Hong Kong had even been stepped up since the start of the Korean war. In the past eleven months, said Democrat Herbert R. O'Connor, chairman of the subcommittee investigating Red trade, Great Britain and her two colonies had sent close to \$357 million worth of strategic materials to the Reds.

Arizona's 73-year-old Carl Hayden, chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, spoke the Senate's mind: "We all fully support the idea . . . My criticism is that the [proposal] does not go far enough." Without objection, the Kem proposal was passed, about six hours after Britain itself had decided at last to do something about trade with Communist China (see FOREIGN NEWS).

THE PRESIDENCY

Waltz on a Spinet

Harry Truman had worn a harried and rumpled air during General MacArthur's three days of testimony before Congress. But when he appeared for his press conference last week, his navy blue suit had a knife-edged crease again and his shirt a starched and snowy gleam. The presidential grin had seldom been wider.

When the assembled reporters demonstrated that they had almost nothing to ask him, the President picked up the ball, beaming with satisfaction: I guess most of your questions have been answered. I am very well satisfied with General Marshall's testimony. I know he has told the exact truth, word for word.

The President's mood of optimism was

with him all week—even during an address on the perils of relaxation, delivered to 700 businessmen who act as advisers to U.S. defense agencies.

"The country," he said, "has never been in a greater emergency . . . We can't afford to relax."

Then Truman hustled back to the White House for a little ceremony commemorating National Music Week, which is dedicated to promoting "music as a source of relaxation and tranquillity."

To celebrate his 67th birthday, his office staff had already presented him with two birthday cakes. But the music men had a grander present: a full keyboard spinet, jointly built by the nation's leading piano manufacturers of woods, metals, ivory and wool gathered from nine of the United Nations. The President sat down, obviously pleased, and played the *Little Fairy Waltz*, a tinkling tune he had learned as a boy back in Independence.

He also talked a little about music: "I am very fond of light opera . . . I can't say that I can go to a 'high-hat' opera . . . and enjoy it all. But there is usually one aria . . . that is worth listening to. Most of the rest of opera music is boring.

"I have no objection to the noise they call music these days, any more than I have to the daubs they call art these days, but I would like to see . . . people interested in good music."

INVESTIGATIONS

Yes, But . . .

To hear Donald S. Dawson tell it, his record was as clean as the fur of a royal pastel mink. But Arkansas' Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright thought he detected some spots on the pelt.

Dawson, 42, President Truman's pageant assistant, last week finally showed up before the Fulbright subcommittee to explain his connections with influence peddlers and RFC loans. The subcommittee, which had waited for eleven weeks while Dawson considered its invitation to testify, had its questions all ready. Dawson had his answers ready, too, and most of them began, "Yes, but . . ."

The Saxony Case. Had Dawson on three different occasions (his family, once) stayed without charge in expensive rooms at the *Saxony Hotel* in Miami Beach? Yes, but getting it free "was a complete surprise to me. When I went to check out, I was told there was no bill. I think it was for the publicity." He understood that this was a common practice, he said, and that even some Senators were on the *Saxony's* free list (no Senator pressed the point). He didn't even know that the *Saxony* had obtained a \$1,500,000 RFC loan.

"I did nothing improper," Dawson insisted, "but I would not do it again." Cracked Ohio's John Bricker: "You think the limit, then, is three." Even Dawson grinned. Said Chairman Fulbright: "He seems nothing wrong with the *Saxony* case. I do."

Good Friends. Was Dawson a good friend of Merl Young, the astonishingly successful former RFC employee who simultaneously held a \$10,000-a-year job and an \$18,000-a-year job with two RFC borrowers? Yes, but "it was a natural and good friendship . . . I never had any business dealings with Mr. Young at all."

Did he know Rex C. Jacobs, the Detroit auto-parts character, whose firm got an RFC loan and who was selected to survey the colossally unprofitable RFC



HARRY TRUMAN & BIRTHDAY PRESENT
"The country has never been in a greater emergency . . ."

International

client, the Lustron Corp.? Yes, he had visited at Jacobs' Florida ranch three times, but "I never discussed business."

Had he lunched often with Walter L. Dunham, the former RFC director, whom he was said to have influenced? Yes, but "there was nothing at all unusual in it. I was genuinely fond of him. He thought he could learn something from me . . ."

At one point exasperated Bill Fulbright asked: "Whom did you discuss business with?" Asked Dawson coolly: "What business did you have in mind, Senator? If you will ask me a specific question, I will do my best to answer it."

"Do you want the committee to think that there is nothing unusual about the amount of association you had with the RFC?" asked Fulbright.

DAWSON: "I certainly do . . ."

FULBRIGHT: "Whether you sought to, or attempted to . . . you did influence, whether you're conscious of it or not . . ."

DAWSON: "Senator, I'm glad you've said what you have because it indicates to me that I have done nothing wrong."

He left the hearing asserting cockily that it proved "there has been no impropriety on my part." Said Fulbright: "That's his opinion."

Despite the bland ending, Illinois' Paul Douglas was convinced that the committee's work had done some good. "The umbilical cord which connects Mr. Dawson with the RFC has been severed," he said. "We've thrown the fear of God into a lot of fixers. No, not the fear of God, the fear of committees."

REPUBLICANS

Handle with Care

Three hundred Republican leaders, gathered last week in Tulsa's marble-columned Mayo Hotel, chose Chicago as the scene of the presidential convention in July 1952 and spent three days in blood-quenching tribal powwow and intramural argument.

Everybody agreed that at the moment Robert A. Taft was the leading candidate for 1952, though many seemed to consider him less the man to nominate than the man to beat. His recent foreign policy pronouncements had cooled off some supporters. The only other candidate much talked about: General Ike Eisenhower. Congressman Hugh Scott, the party's Dewey-picked national chairman in 1948, was talking up Eisenhower. Some of the delegates feared that if the Republicans don't choose Ike as their nominee, the Democrats will.

The one solid point at which virtually all 300 minds met: they definitely did not want General Douglas MacArthur as a candidate. "It would be a great mistake," said California's Committeeman McIntyre Faries. "To even think of MacArthur is utter nonsense," said Arizona's Committeeman and Novelist Clarence Budington Kelland. Almost none wanted to make an issue of MacArthur's dismissal, or to embrace his views on the war in Asia. But all felt that the MacArthur incident and

the resultant damage to President Truman's prestige had created opportunity and campaign ammunition for the G.O.P.—if used with intelligence and care.

CRIME

O'Dwyer's Good Friend

In New York's good old days, all the wise birds knew that big, granite-jawed Jim Moran was more than just Mayor William O'Dwyer's deputy fire commissioner. When he listened, politicians understood that O'Dwyer would hear, and when he spoke, they understood that O'Dwyer was speaking. Moran had grown up in one of Brooklyn's toughest districts; the oldest boy in a family of

ists in his office give a different total: Weber visited Moran 111 times. Moran did not take the stand; his lawyer introduced no witnesses in his defense. The jury's inevitable verdict: guilty. A flush crept up Moran's neck, but he said nothing when the judge gave him the maximum penalty for perjury: five years and a fine of \$2,000.

ARMED FORCES

Old Soldier Retires

All his life Albert Coady Wedemeyer lived in the Army. Both his father and grandfather were Army bandmasters, and he was brought up amid the smells of gun oil and polished leather. And all his own Army life, like any good soldier, Wedemeyer longed for a fighting field command.

But as a close student of his profession and of international affairs, tall, spare Al Wedemeyer was marked out early in his career as a topflight staff officer, like such contemporary Army "brains" as "Beetle" Smith and Al Guenther (now Eisenhower's chief of staff), and like George Marshall. Graduating from West Point too late for World War I, Wedemeyer in 1936 was sent to study blitzkrieg tactics at the German War College in Berlin. The experience came in handy in World War II. His firsthand knowledge of the new Wehrmacht (before Pearl Harbor, he got a long letter from his old classroom instructor, Colonel General Alfred Jodl, explaining the Nazi breakthrough in France) made him a key planner in both the Mediterranean and Normandy campaigns, boosted him from lieutenant colonel to major general in two years. In 1944, when "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was recalled, he took over command of all U.S. forces in China. The youngest (48) of U.S. theater commanders, he doubled as Chiang Kai-shek's chief of staff, re-equipped and retrained China's shattered armies, and won the third star of a lieutenant general.

Two years after the war, President Truman sent him back to the Far East to gather information on Communist strength in China and Korea. The result was the now famous "Wedemeyer Report," which, if followed out, might have changed the course of history. His old friend, George Marshall, personally suppressed it.

Wedemeyer never got over his disappointment. He had idolized George Marshall ever since Marshall, as Chief of Staff in 1941, moved him up to help plan World War II's high strategy. He still revered Marshall, but Wedemeyer's housekeeping command as boss of the Sixth Army on the West Coast brought only frustration. After 32 years of service, 54-year-old Lieutenant General Albert Coady Wedemeyer put in his retirement papers and prepared to become a civilian.

* Helping Patton during the Sicilian campaign in 1943, Wedemeyer, then a brigadier general, asked to be reduced to the rank of colonel so that he could take command of a regiment. Patton refused.



PERJURER MORAN
Kefauver was curious.

AP Wirephoto

14 kids, he had worked since he was eleven. Jim Moran had followed O'Dwyer up to the big time: they got together when O'Dwyer was a county judge in Brooklyn, and Moran a court clerk. Before O'Dwyer retired to become Ambassador to Mexico, he gave 49-year-old Jim Moran a present suitable for a faithful friend—a lifetime job at \$15,000 a year as water commissioner.

Then the Kefauver committee held its hearing in New York. Water Commissioner Moran stirred their curiosity. A firemen's union official swore he had given Moran \$55,000 in anticipation of favors during O'Dwyer's regime; Moran was asked to quit his lifetime job, and did. But that wasn't all. The Kefauver committee asked Jim Moran how often one Louis Weber, a Brooklyn policy king, had visited Moran's headquarters. His answer: no more than once or twice a year during his five years in office.

Last week Moran, disgraced, stripped of authority, and on trial for perjury, sat in a federal court in Manhattan. He heard four firemen who had served as reception-

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

Talkout

After ten weeks, 50 sessions, an estimated 3,000,000 words, the Foreign Ministers' deputies, meeting in Paris to write an agenda for a Big Four conference, had just about talked themselves out. Even Andrei Gromyko knew there was nothing more to say: one day last week, he spoke for exactly one minute. But still neither side dared make the first move to the door. The talk trickled on.

Good & Faithful Comrades?

Last week, there were signs that Britain might be changing its policy of let's not be beastly to Red China. Among the factors that influenced British thinking:

¶ U.S. public reaction to Britain's continued trade with Communist China, including the U.S. Senate's unopposed action to ban aid to countries dealing with Communist nations (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

¶ The American public's response to General MacArthur's appeal for firmer action against Red China.

¶ The gallant, bloody stand of a battalion of Britain's crack Gloucestershire Regiment* in battle against the Chinese (TIME, May 7), which brought home to Britons, as nothing had before, that they were in fact at war with a regime they had been trying to appease.

Haggling & Higgling? Winston Churchill expressed Britain's growing unease. Said he in the House of Commons: "We now know that the Communists are killing U.N. soldiers, and our soldiers. We now know that they have established a reign of terror in China, with horrible executions and mob butcheries [see Foreign News] and a merciless purge characteristic of Communist tyranny wherever it is applied . . . We ought not, I say, to have any sympathies with Red China, and the more they are expressed and manifested in this House, the more harm is done to our relations with the U.S. After all, the U.S. is doing 10%ths of the work and suffering losses of 50 and 60 to 1 compared to us." Demanded Churchill with Olympian anger: "[Is it] worthwhile to go on nagging and haggling with the U.S. over a lot of details . . . creating ill will . . . ?"

Prime Minister Attlee's Labor government, whose ministers have been instructed not to criticize the U.S., last week:

¶ Prohibited further exports of rubber

to Communist China (but not to Russia). President of the Board of Trade Sir Hartley Shawcross declared that China had already bought so much rubber this year "that her civilian needs can be regarded as satisfied for the current year."

¶ Supported the U.S. proposal, adopted this week by the U.N. Additional Measures Committee, for a general embargo on shipments of arms and war-essential materials to Red China.

¶ Suspended its policy of promising Formosa to the Chinese Reds. Said Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison: "It would be premature to discuss the future of For-

TREATIES

Moscow v. Japanese Peace

The U.S. is making swift progress toward a generous peace treaty with Japan (TIME, April 9). Last week the Soviet Union tried to ram a sprag into the moving wheels. U.S. Ambassador Alan G. Kirk was summoned to the Foreign Office in Moscow, handed an eleven-page memorandum which attacked the U.S. treaty draft as "illegal" and "impossible."

Instead, Russia proposed a treaty to be written by the foreign ministers of the U.S., Great Britain, Russia and Red Chi-



Department of Defense—International

GENERAL VAN FLEET & SERGEANT-MAJOR OF THE GLOUCESTERS

An epic stand drove home a fact.

mosa so long as operations continue in Korea."

Only Remedy? In fact, the embargo on rubber and other strategic materials will be only partly effective; Britain, the Commonwealth nations and many other nations except the U.S. will continue to sell China "non-strategic" goods which will help China's economy and therefore its war machine. The only possible remedy, which the U.S. is not yet willing to resort to: a U.S. naval blockade of the Chinese coast.

Despite last week's decisions, Britain still clings to the idea that China's conquest by the Reds is an unalterable fact and that therefore China should be in U.N., but for the time being it has given up trying to sell this idea to the U.S.

The British might go along a lot further with U.S. policy on China—if the U.S. itself had more of a policy. Last week the House of Commons cheered when Churchill said: "We are good and faithful comrades of the American democracy, and will stand with them, whatever may happen, as brothers in arms."

na. Replied a U.S. State Department spokesman: the Moscow proposal is one that Russia "makes periodically whenever it wants to stall the conclusion of a Japanese peace . . . The Soviet effort is to get a veto, and now, through Communist China, a double veto. It is a mockery to pretend . . . to negotiate Japanese peace under these conditions."

PROPAGANDA

A Loaf for a Crumb

Communism last week dropped a crumb on India's ban table, and ran away with a loaf of propaganda. Prime Minister Nehru told an applauding India Parliament that 50,000 tons of wheat were on the way from Russia. This is a paltry half of the U.S. wheat going to India monthly through normal trade, but Nehru did not say so. This week the long-delayed India wheat bills, providing for 2,000,000 tons of wheat on a loan basis, are expected to come up before Congress. Nehru announced that India was ready & willing to accept the loan.

* Last week Lieut. General James Van Fleet awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, highest U.S. group award, to Sergeant Major Thomas Blackford, C Company, representing the 1st Battalion of the Gloucesters (see cut). Said the citation: "By holding their positions and fighting fiercely above & beyond the call of duty, this magnificent battalion was surrounded and cut off by overwhelming Chinese forces, . . . Their epic stand will go down as one of the most valiant in modern times."

WAR IN ASIA

STRATEGY Attack (Conf'd)

The Communists were pouring masses of men and supplies into a new build-up for a second strike at the U.N. forces. Unless the Chinese decide to throw in their air power, their strategy is almost certain to be the same as before—trying to swamp the U.N. forces by weight of numbers. Last week the U.S. Eighth Army was confident it could again stand up to the Reds' massed attacks, would again exact heavy casualties for expendable ground.

Pentagon officers, fired with optimism (and zeal for the Truman Administration's wait-and-see policy in Korea), freely predicted that the Chinese Reds would soon

the advance for a week. Chunchon (given up by the enemy last fortnight) and Uijongbu remained in no man's land, although dominated most of the time by allied reconnaissance forces.

As the week wore on, enemy resistance stiffened. Some Communist artillery was spotted 20 miles north of Seoul. Communist and allied guns dueled across the lower reaches of the Han. In Chunchon, a U.S. patrol was fired on, for the first time in six days. U.S. infantrymen ran up against stubborn Reds dug into hillsides positions north of Chunchon, failed to blast them out in a bitter five-hour fight.

The Reds were building up strength massively in four main sectors—north and east of Uijongbu, and north and west of

guessed that the enemy might launch a massive air effort against the allies, with the claim that it was entirely Korea-based, thus hoping to avoid U.N. retaliation against Manchuria.

While the fast jets flew top cover, to ward off enemy air interference, the F-80s attacked the Sinuiju ack-ack positions and put most of them out of business. (The Americans could do nothing, however, about flak from across the river.) With bombs, rockets, machine guns and napalm, the "props" (propeller-driven planes) smashed field installations, set barracks afire. Only 15 planes were claimed as destroyed on the ground, but Lieut. General Earle Partridge of the Fifth Air Force said: "I am sure this attack has reduced considerably their immediate capability of striking at U.N. forces from Korean bases. Our show of power may make them ponder, too."

A few U.S. planes were damaged by antiaircraft fire. During the attack, some 50 MiG-1s whirled up from Antung, but only a dozen of them challenged the U.S. raiders, and were easily driven off. The others headed back into Manchuria—apparently under the erroneous impression that the U.S. had decided to hit Antung and other Manchurian lairs.

MEN AT WAR

Ger Commando

Last March, the U.N. command in Korea knew that some kind of epidemic was rampant north of the parallel. Medical officers feared it might be bubonic plague, but could not be sure. Brigadier General Crawford Sams, of Atherton, Calif., U.N. Army Chief of Public Health & Welfare, volunteered to find out.

With three other officers, Physician Sams was taken in a Navy whaleboat one night to a point off the North Korean coast. The four paddled through the surf in a rubber raft, made their way across a mine-planted beach to a village, where General Sams learned from "contacts" that the Reds were suffering instead from an epidemic of hemorrhagic smallpox. (If he had brought back positive evidence of the plague, all U.N. troops would have been vaccinated.) Last week, for his "extraordinary heroism," General Sams received the D.S.C.

The Reds learned of the mission, broadcast the fantastic story that the U.S. had deliberately planted germs in North Korea, thereby causing the epidemic.

Going Home

The big word in Korea was "rotation." Under a stepped-up system to provide replacements for U.S. forces in Korea, 5,000 G.I.s left for the U.S. last month, 10,000 more are scheduled to come home this month. By early summer, the Army expects to step up rotation to 20,000 a month, although a serious rise in casualties would cut that figure sharply.



be exhausted and would sue for peace. But even with exhaustion, the Reds had another choice. They could stop spilling their own blood, retire beyond the waist of Korea, around the 40th parallel, and sit there.

At the latitude of this week's fighting, the Chinese are cramped and the allied line is protected at both ends by the sea. Above the waist, where the peninsula widens out toward the 700-mile frontier line, the Chinese would have plenty of room and Van Fleet would not have enough men. If the Chinese decide to move north, the U.N. forces would be sentenced to an indefinite and costly stalemate.

BATTLE OF KOREA

Behind the Smoke

Aggressive U.N. patrols and tank-infantry teams fought last week against what the communiques described as "scattered delaying groups" and "hostile screening forces." North of Seoul, when the Communists retreated behind the Imjin, R.O.K. units gained several miles, and at week's end stood on high ground overlooking the river. U.N. patrols entered Munsan, after routing some 6,000 Reds who had held up

Chunchon (*see map*). They tried to hide their movements under smoke screens created by smudge pots and burning brush. Allied planes dived through the smoke, raking troop concentrations, vehicle columns, pack trains, motorcycles and ox-carts. General Van Fleet and his army braced for the attack—with barbed wire, minefields and artillery massed "wheel to wheel." Any night the Chinese might blow their bugles and whistles, set off their green flares, and attack.

THE AIR WAR

Show of Power

In the biggest single air strike of the war, 312 U.S. planes—F-80, F-84, F-86 and Marine F9F jets, plus propeller-driven Mustangs and Marine Corsairs—last week smashed the big Red air base at Sinuiju, on the south bank of the Yalu.

The Communists, still working toward committing their air force against U.N. forces, have built 50 new air bases in North Korea, in recent months have built up their strength at Sinuiju, although they have a bigger & better field in their Manchurian sanctuary just across the Yalu at Antung. U.S. intelligence officers

FOREIGN NEWS

IRAN

Down the Incline to Hell?

"One night," new Premier Mohammed Mossadegh told Parliament last week, "I dreamed I saw a person with rays of light radiating from his face. He said, 'Dr. Mossadegh, go and tear the chains off the feet of the Iranian people . . .' When the nationalization of oil was passed by Parliament, I accepted that the man in the dream came from God." Added the 70-year-old Premier: "Since that dream I have given no importance to my life."

His life, he said, was in danger. The fanatical, nationalistic Fadian Islam had threatened to kill him because his government had jailed Fadian terrorists. Mossadegh reported that he has taken to carrying a revolver. "I have strength and ability to shoot my killer," he said. "What God has decided for me will be accomplished. Therefore I need no bodyguard."

When he had finished, the Premier folded his notes, stepped from the rostrum, keeled over in a faint. Parliament knew just what to do—Mossadegh is always expected to faint when he gets excited, which is often. Two physician-deputies picked him off the red-carpeted floor, carried him out and revived him.

A Bed from Home. Some unfeeling Deputies thought that Mossadegh had used these melodramatics to pressure Parliament. If so, he succeeded. Parliament speedily chose five Deputies, who with five Senators and the Finance Minister, will make up the board empowered to take over the nationalized Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

There was need for haste. Fadian Islam was acting ominously. Day before, its young (27), wild-eyed leader, Seyed Safavi, secretly met a United Pressman in a mud hut in Teheran's outskirts, there proudly announced that he personally was responsible for the assassination of Premier Razmara. (TIME, March 19). Asked, "Has Your Eminence other persons on your list?" Safavi replied: "There are quite a few who would be pushed down the incline to hell." Added Safavi: "There are 5,000 people who would immediately give their lives at my command."

Later, Mossadegh announced that not only Safavi but Anglo-Iranian was out to get him, too. Said he: "I cannot go home or return to my office." The Premier settled down in the Majlis building; two rooms were hastily prepared, and a truck brought a bed from Mossadegh's home.

A Noise from London. Mossadegh was not alone in having the jitters. Iranian newspapers were in a flap about an article in London's *Economist* which asserted that Britain was preparing for direct military action in Iran. The British embassy in Teheran denied the story. This week there were more rumors. Britain was making threatening noises: four thousand crack paratroopers were ordered to assembly areas near London to get ready for an undisclosed emergency assignment.

GERMANY

Neo-Nazis

Yellow, green and candy-pink garlands from the last dance still decorated the town hall at Westerelle, 22 miles north of Hannover. On the stage hung a big flag: the black Imperial German eagle with outstretched talons on a red field. A loudspeaker blared military marches as spectators (mostly Wehrmacht veterans) filled the hall. Here & there an amputee clumped in, leaning on a cane. The men



MOULTHPIECE REMER
Goebbel-type.

had come to a campaign rally of the *Socialistische Reichspartei* (Socialist Reich Party), the closest thing to a Nazi party Germany has seen since war's end.

The Frustrated. The speakers talked a straight Nazi line. It went down well. The audience shouted and enthusiastically stamped at attacks on the U.S. and its "Kaumimini" (chewing gum) soldiers. Next day, in elections for the Landtag (state assembly), no fewer than 11% (366,799) of Lower Saxony's 3,393,696 voters cast ballots for the Neo-Nazi S.R.P. Kurt Schumacher's Socialists hung on to their controlling role in the government coalition, with 33.7%; Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats, in combination with another right center party, got 23.8%. The S.R.P., founded less than two years ago and never before a contestant in an election, won 16 seats in the 153-seat Landtag. It had also won hundreds of thousands of supporters in Lower Saxony (which has 400,000 unemployed), mainly among frustrated veterans for whom postwar Germany has found little place, former Nazi officials

who lost wealth and power, and refugees from East Germany who feel they have nothing to lose but their misery.

The S.R.P. line: Germany lost World War II only through treason; atrocity charges are Allied propaganda, e.g., Dachau's death chambers were built after the war on American orders. S.R.P. professes to be against both the West and Russia; actually, it consistently stresses Russian strength and Western weakness. Many Germans suspect that the S.R.P. is financed by the Russians, but there is no concrete proof.

New Editions. The party's brain is Count Wolf von Westarp, 45, one-armed former newspaperman and SS officer. But its loudest mouthpiece is former Major General Otto Ernst Remer, 39, who in 1944 helped to cause the failure of the anti-Hitler plot.* With his sunken cheeks and gleaming eyes, Remer is a Goebbels-type rabble-rouser.

Typical Remer blast: "Rather than have our women and children overrun by the Russians . . . it would be better to post ourselves as traffic policemen, spreading our arms so that the Russians can find their way through Germany as quickly as possible . . . [and] pick lords and ladies out of their silkened beds."

Alarmed by the Neo-Nazis, the Bonn government has outlawed S.R.P.'s own version of the Nazi SS, the *Reichsfront*, strong-arm squads "for maintaining order at meetings." Bonn, however, did not interfere with S.R.P.'s *Reichsjugend* (a new edition of the Hitler Youth) and *Frauenbund* (Women's League), kept passing the buck to the Lower Saxony state government, which passed it back to Bonn. Last week, after S.R.P.'s show of strength in the election, Bonn's Minister of the Interior, Dr. Robert Lehr, declared: "We are determined to stamp out the fire." Bonn proposed to do the job through a new Federal Constitutional Court, to be set up soon to view constitutional questions, but it probably would be months before any stamping could be done.

SPAIN

The Price of Eggs

At high noon one day last week, a throng of angry housewives, their market baskets under their arms, tramped along Pamplona's main street, the *Paseo de Sarasate*. The price of eggs had gone up from 30 to 45¢ a dozen over the weekend. "To the governor's palace!" cried the women. "We won't stand for this any longer . . . Hang the black marketers!"

Flying Omlets. As the women reached the governor's palace, the gates were hastily bolted, and nervous guards lined up.

* Remer, then a major commanding a Berlin Guard battalion, was ordered by superior officers, who were conspiring to assassinate Hitler, to seize certain government buildings in Berlin. Instead, Remer tipped off Goebbels, who had the conspirators arrested.



Associated Press

One woman threw an egg, splashed the light grey uniform of a guard. Other women, reaching into their baskets for ammunition, joined in the barrage. Women with empty baskets scurried to nearby markets, helped themselves to precious eggs while outraged dealers protested. Soon stones were mixed in the flying omelets; palace windows were shattered. Police reinforcements charged up, and the women retreated to their homes through narrow streets, overturning every vegetable and fruit stand they found on the way.

That afternoon, Pamplona, scene of the country's wildest bullfights and heart of monarchist, anti-Communist Spain, was tied up by a general strike, the latest in a series of strikes that has swept Spain this spring (TIME, March 19).

Pamplona's governor issued an ultimatum to the workers: back to work by 2 p.m. or be fired. Nobody went back. Rather than fire 20,000 workers (every third person in Pamplona), the governor decided to forget his threat. On the third day of the strike, 5,000 Pamplonians tried to set fire to the government office in charge of food rationing. Civil Guards fired into the air, but wounded six people. That afternoon, for the first time in twelve years, a committee of workers met with officials of the government-controlled trade unions and government representatives. The government backed down, agreed to 1) an increase in food rations, 2) pay for all strikers and no reprisals, 3) release of some 300 arrested strikers.

"Strikes Are a Crime." On Sunday, Pamplona was calm and its coffeehouses and movie theaters were open for business. As the new week began, Francisco Franco emerged from his closely guarded El Pardo palace on the outskirts of Madrid and for the first time made a public reference to the unrest: "Strikes are a crime . . . This is the law of jungles and primitive societies." He promised loans to farmers to increase production and lower food prices.

Franco's move seemed feeble in the face of the people's growing defiance. Spanish towns were flooded with clandestine handbills urging organized protests against the high cost of living. A 24-hour strike was called in Madrid for May 22. Spain seemed to have shed some of the fear that had kept it silent for twelve years.

ISRAEL

After Three Years

Celebrating its third anniversary, Israel showed off its tough little army last week. Through Jerusalem, scorched by a fierce sun and blistering *Khamsin* (desert wind) which prostrated dozens of marchers, rumbling Sherman tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery, in a brief violation of the 1949 armistice agreement demilitarizing the Holy City.

In the streets, as fighters roared overhead, youngsters danced and shouted. Newly arrived Jewish immigrants from Iraq and North Africa watched the festivities, shyly amazed at the sight of husky girls in shorts. One old woman, her

veil dropped just below her chin as a compromise with the Moslem custom she had always known, crouched silently for 30 hours on a Jerusalem street corner, spellbound by the goings-on in her new homeland. To make the newcomers feel at home, villagers at two new settlements, halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, performed Kurdish and Arab dances instead of the Jewish ones.

After three years, Israel was still struggling to integrate its 600,000 immigrants (with 600,000 more expected by 1954) into its strained economy and to reconcile the immigrants' diverse backgrounds, politics and religious principles. Israel fights a losing battle against creeping inflation, badly needs capital for industrial development, a situation that is not improved by high military expenditures. Said one Israeli opposition leader as he watched the parade in Jerusalem: "I will go on complaining about the lack of food and houses, but now I can see how the money is being spent."

In Manhattan last week, launching the \$500 million Israeli bond drive, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion justified Israel's militancy by saying that Arab countries "still speak of a second round," added: "Our ordeal is not over."

* The minor border war between Israel and Syria (TIME, May 14) quieted down last week while representatives of both countries drafted a cease-fire agreement. The draft contains no reference to the basic cause of the fighting: Israel's draining of the Hula marshes in the demilitarized zone.

FOR STALIN'S

New photographs of Joseph Stalin and the other top Soviet leaders are carefully controlled commodities. Last week, the Russian censors released three pictures. They showed Stalin, 71, in three different aspects. In the painting (left), he is Statesman Stalin, eyes on a far horizon, engaged in comradeship discussion with China's Mao Tse-tung. The painting was inspired by Mao's nine-week visit to Moscow last year.

In the second picture (right), the dictator is revealed as the genial, human Stalin—almost like a baby-kissing U.S. politician. A Russian news photographer has caught the Boss in conversation with pert little eight-year-old Ira Melnikova, a Pioneer (Red girl scout) and first-grade pupil at Moscow's School No. 131. What passed between the two was not reported. *Pravda* said only that Ira and her schoolmates had marched in this year's May Day parade past the reviewing stand, that Ira had broken ranks and run up to



SCRAPBOOK

Stalin. She handed him a bouquet of flowers, "as a sign of deep gratitude for a happy Soviet childhood."

The third picture (top) shows Commander in Chief Stalin, presiding in the standard line-up atop Lenin's tomb in Red Square and reviewing Red army troops in the May Day parade. Political augurs in the West always study this line-up: if a comrade has moved farther away from Stalin, it often means he is sinking in favor. In the picture's 1951 edition, Stalin's military men are, as always, on his right, with Marshal Bulganin and Marshal Voroshilov in their traditional places. Observers noted that the newly created Minister of the Navy, Admiral Ivan Yumashev, stood all the way at the end of the line, despite the fact that Russia is building up her navy as fast as she can. On Stalin's left are the members of the Politburo and other high party men. Most notable change: V. M. Molotov is pretty far out in right field—giving way to younger Politburocrats.



LIBERIA

Opposition Tenderized

President William Vacanarit Shadrach Tubman owns a steak tenderizer (imported from Manhattan's R. H. Macy) and a political machine (modeled on Manhattan's Tammany Hall). Both function smoothly. During his eight years of office, President Tubman has extended the vote to Liberia's women and the hinterland tribesmen, but he also got Liberia's constitution amended to permit the President to serve an unlimited number of four-year terms. Tubman's True Whig Party, representing the descendants of the 15,000 freed U.S. slaves who first settled the nation, has ruled over Liberia almost without interruption since 1878.

This year, as election time approached, a fusion party decided to upset the Whig pork barrel. The fusionists chose as their champion a sixtyish, reform-minded Kru tribesman named Dihdwo Twe (pronounced Dayday Toey), who at the age of 15 had hitchhiked his way to an education in the U.S. and friendship with Mark Twain. Tubman, although he has more than a political grudge against his opponent—Twe is married to Tubman's ex-wife—did not interfere with Twe's campaign. For a while it looked as if Liberia might have a real election. Twe did so well that even Whig party officials began pouring money into his campaign coffers.

At that point, President Tubman's political machine started whirling angrily, softened up opposition politicos as effi-

ciently as President Tubman's other gadget tenderizes a tenderloin. By the time Liberia's 200,000 voters trooped to the polls last fortnight, the contest had been settled privately. Twe and all other opposition candidates had withdrawn their names from the ballot. Tubman was in for another four years.

FRANCE

The Unquiet Grave

Montataire, 33 miles north of Paris, is a steel town run by Communists. Last month Corporal Gaston Depestel, 25, a Montataire boy who had been a Communist for a brief period after World War II, was brought home in a large black government truck. He had been killed fighting the Communist Viet Nam guerrillas in Indo-China. Montataire's Communist Mayor Marcel Coëne allowed Gaston's father to take the body home for the wake, and provided four municipal employees to carry the coffin. Their ordinary duty: garbage collection.

At the funeral, Mayor Coëne, wearing his tricolor sash of office, stepped forward to read an oration. Said he: "I salute the mortal remains of Gaston Depestel . . . who has died without ideals in the unjust war of the Viet Nam, for the armament makers and the plantation owners . . ." At that point, an Indo-China war veteran put his hand over the mayor's manuscript and said quietly: "Rien de ça Monsieur le Maire!" (Cut it out, Mister Mayor).

The veterans arranged a new memorial

service to repair Mayor Coëne's insult. The Communists organized a counter-demonstration, but 200 Republican Guards and 300 soldiers, sent to Montataire by the government, saw to it that the Reds did not interfere with the ceremony. In the cemetery, the Depestel family and French veterans laid bouquets of violets on Gaston's grave.

A few days later, Mayor Coëne was sacked by government decree. Defiantly, the Communists nominated him for town councillor, hope to get him elected in special municipal elections later this month. Said Coëne: "The dead do not change my political views."

King for Two Days

For 48 hours last week, France's bustling city of Nancy (pop. 213,000) became old Vienna. Dispossessed archdukes, counts, princes and out-of-work nobles by the score had been routed from the attics of exile to play their parts in a real-life operetta. A happy peasantry, as gay in their slightly frayed folk costumes as a Shubert chorus, swarmed about Nancy's little Church of the Cordeliers. Who, for the moment, wanted to remember that the Emperor who was to be married there had no empire, that he had met his bride in a refugee camp, and that her father had died a prisoner of the Communists? The considerate Nancy town council had even ordered the very French comfort stations removed from the public square, to avoid any possible offense to royalty.

In a Paris gown and a bridal veil that



Associated Press

REGINA & OTTO OF AUSTRIA

Inside a cushion, all that was left.

had once belonged to the Empress Maria Theresa, 26-year-old Princess Regina of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen walked slowly up the aisle under an arch of crossed swords, to take her place beside pale, 38-year-old Franz Joseph Otto Robert Marie Anthony Charles Maximilian Henry Sixtus Xavier Felix Renatus Louis Cajetanus Fius Ignatius, Emperor (by theoretical title) of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia and Jerusalem, Margrave of Moravia, Grand Voivode of Serbia, Duke of Lorraine and Auschwitz, Lord of Trieste, etc., etc. On the pretender's shoulders lay the jewel-studded collar of the Golden Fleece, symbol of Habsburg knighthood. Inside the cushion before him was scattered a handful of Austrian earth—all he had left of the land from which his house had been banished.

"Will you take this man?" the Bishop of Nancy asked the solemn-eyed bride in Latin. Princess Regina glanced demurely at her mother, who nodded permission. "Volo" (I will), said Regina. After the ceremony, which included the reading of a special benediction from the Pope, the couple left and were greeted by shouts of "Long live the Emperor!" from crowds of Frenchmen and the Austrians who had traveled to France especially for the great occasion. "Long live the Republic!" shouted French students gathered near by, and a handful of eggs hurtled toward the royal company. One egg crashed and broke on Regina's silken train; Regina stared proudly ahead as the page girls brushed the mess away. The crowd kept right on cheering.

A few hours later, in a gleaming blue Cadillac, Otto and his bride left Nancy for a honeymoon in Spain. "At least," sighed an old Viennese in the crowd watching the departure, "he has been a monarch for two days."

CHINA

"Kill Nice!"

The Nazis, though they herded millions into death camps, made an effort to cover up their iniquities. The Russians broadcast and filmed their relentless show trials of the '30s, but they chose to execute the accused in the privacy of an NKVD cellar. But the Chinese Communists have put on a public spectacle of death which the 20th Century has not witnessed since the Russian Revolution in 1917. Since the Red Terror began in China two months ago, the scene had become so familiar from a dozen broadcasts and newspaper stories that its enormity had almost been lost. Last week, when the terror hit Shanghai, after having engulfed Canton (Time, May 7) and other cities, the scene was re-enacted, and blatantly broadcast by Communist radio and news services.

"Shall We . . .?" In the courtyard of the National Textile Mills, Chen Siao Mao, a worker, and his wife & son were "on trial" as counter-revolutionaries. The public prosecutor went through the customary question & answer game.

Prosecutor: Shall we shoot them?

Crowd: Shoot them!

Prosecutor: Do the people want to shoot them immediately?

Crowd: Shoot them immediately!

The three accused, pale-faced and trembling, knelt. "Kill them!" shouted the crowd. A second later, the shots rang out.

"All of Them." The scene was repeated over & over again in the great (pop. 4,000,000) city. Shanghai "owed an enormous debt of blood to the people," said its Communist Mayor, because it had been "the headquarters of the imperialists, feudalists and bureaucratic capitalists."

City cops, helped by Communist political police, in a single night arrested an estimated 24,000 Chinese, dragged them off to concentration camps in Shanghai's outskirts. Among the arrested: former Kuomintang officials, schoolteachers, Christian churchmen, non-Communist union leaders, property owners, newspaper workers, factory managers, students. A committee of 24 Communist-appointed "civic leaders," called the Committee for the Investigation of Counter-Revolutionaries, selected candidates for trial & execution. The New China (Communist) News Agency proudly reported that Shanghai high-school students marched beside the prisoners on their way to execution, beating gongs and drums, and chanting: "Kill nice! Kill them well! Kill all of them!"

"Unanimous Roar." Public trials were staged in parks, public squares, at the Canidrome, a once fashionable dog-racing track, where 10,000 people gathered and (as the Shanghai News reported it) demanded the death of the accused in "a unanimous roar." The Communists set aside the four Shanghai airports for public executions. In one day they shot 293 people. This did not break the record set by Nanking the day before with 376 executions, but there was reason to believe that Shanghai with its larger population would

win the contest in the long run. Hangchow (pop. 500,000) only executed 50, but it reported proudly that more than 110,000 people had "waded through rain-soaked streets" to witness the occasion. In two days, 719 Chinese had been executed, an average of one every four minutes.

The killing of men was accompanied by the perversion of souls. A 20-year-old student, Chow Ying-fu by name, whose father had been executed last month as a counter-revolutionary, last week in the journal of the South China United University at Canton expressed his feelings about the event. He sounded like a character from George Orwell's *1984*.

"My father should have been killed long ago," he wrote. "For the security of the people, for the permanent destruction of the old system, for truth, for peace, I must firmly approve his execution . . ."

The only hopeful news out of the bloody melee was a sign that at least some Chinese were standing up to the terror. One newspaper reported that four Communist officers and political workers were "wounded when resistance was offered."

The Mistake of a Century

Before his congressional questioners Douglas MacArthur said: "The greatest political mistake we have made in a hundred years in the Pacific was in allowing the Communists to grow to power in China . . . I believe we will pay for it, for a century." MacArthur did not explore in detail the how & why of the great error. That task is undertaken in an angry, hard-hitting book published last week—*The China Story*, by Freda Utley (Henry Regnery Co.; \$3.50). A British-born, U.S.-naturalized ex-Communist whose Russian husband vanished in the Soviet purges of the '30s, Author Utley is a seared, firsthand observer of China events: her 1947 book, *Last Chance in China*, was



Morris & Ewing

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The danger: lingering belief.

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Saltines Peach Cobbler with Cream Tea



SOUP, SALAD AND DESSERT

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RARE SPOT



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a prophetic, little-heeded account of how Communism was taking over Asia's key country. She sometimes weakens her case by the partisan bitterness of the ex-Communist; but most of *The China Story* is a tellingly documented account of the errors and confusion which lost the U.S. its last chance to save free China.

Too Little, Too Late. In its white paper of 1949, the U.S. State Department sidestepped responsibility for the fall of China; nothing the U.S. did or might have done, said the State Department, could have altered the outcome. Author Utley sweeps aside this contention.

U.S. diplomacy, she says, helped the Communists mightily with two blows: 1) the Yalta secret deal (1945) whereby President Roosevelt agreed to Russian rights in Manchuria (naval base at Port Arthur, use of Dairen harbor, operating controls over railways); and 2) the Marshall Mission (1946) in which General Marshall tried to force the National Gov-



Associated Press, Acme
LATTIMORE

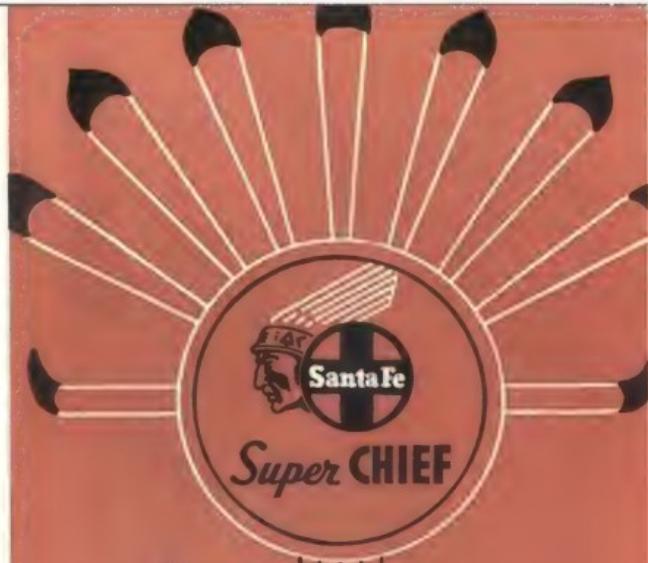
Pungency, persuasiveness.

ernment into a coalition with the Communists (*see THE MACARTHUR HEARING*).

How great was U.S. aid to Nationalist China? The State Department and its apologists say that \$2 billion to \$4 billion was given to Chiang Kai-shek—and squandered by him in ineffectual war on the Communists. Utley winnows the figures, concludes that not more than \$160,000,000 (and probably less) in military aid actually got to the Nationalists. A good deal of U.S. aid arrived nine months to a year after the Communists conquered the greater part of China. It never came near to matching the vast aid, in captured Japanese arms, turned over to the Communists by the Russians.

The Agrarian Reformers. The most controversial issue in the China story is still the nature of China's Nationalist Government. Author Utley does not try to whitewash the Chiang Kai-shek regime. But she reviews Chiang's crushing post-war problems: the revival of a national economy beaten down by eight years of war against Japan. "The picture, drawn by popular journalists and authors, of a reactionary Kuomintang preserving a 'feudal' social organization," she concludes, "was in fact entirely misleading."

What are the facts about the land problem which, the anti-Nationalists claim, the Chinese Communists have



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solved? Says Author Utley: "The Communist solution for rural overpopulation was simply expropriation and liquidation, terror and murder and expulsion of the landowners and richer peasants, and the redivision of the land among the survivors. No liberal government with any regard for justice or democratic practices could have emulated the Communists."

Naming Names. In making the mistake of a century in China, what individuals were chiefly responsible? A large part of *The China Story* is devoted to an examination of the attitudes of the men who shaped or influenced U.S. policy.

DEAN ACHESON—who "oscillates between two contrary theses: one that 'good' and 'evil' are irreconcilable; the other that there is no real incompatibility between them . . . Mr. Acheson evidently believes that the Communist menace will disappear, given 'a chicken in every pot'—or a full rice bowl . . . He takes no account of the fact that there are precious few Communists in Ireland, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe; whereas prosperous Czechoslovakia had enough of them to enable Stalin to win power . . . Our Secretary of State is a leading example of a particular species of Americans that has flourished since the early 1930s. They think of themselves as 'liberal idealists,' but they are in fact protagonists of the Marxian materialistic philosophy."

PHILIP JESSUP—now U.S. Ambassador at Large (and chief editor of the State Department's white paper on China), who was chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations when it "started its virulent smear campaign against Nationalist China."

OWEN LATTIMORE—"epitomized in his writing the views which inspired the Administration Far Eastern policy . . . Cleverest, most scholarly and persuasive of all . . . who have championed the Chinese Communists and represented the Soviet Union as democratic, peace-loving and 'progressive.'" Among the instances cited by Utley: in September 1938, Lattimore wrote in *Pacific Affairs* that the Moscow purge trials had shown Soviet citizens talking back to officials and "that sounds to me like democracy." In explanation, Lattimore told the *Tydings Committee* last year that it had looked as if the Soviet dictatorship was "becoming less rigid."

JOHN DAVIES, JOHN SERVICE and RAYMOND LUDDEN—all members of the U.S. diplomatic service during the early '40s, they strongly influenced Lieut. General Joseph ("Vinegar Joe") Stilwell, who called Chiang Kai-shek a "peanut" and wanted to arm Mao Tse-tung's forces; they were champions of the Chinese Communists, whom they extolled in official reports as dynamic, progressive democrats; bitter enemies of the Nationalist government, which they denounced as feudalistic, benighted and decadent.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT—in 1945 chief of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, "a perfect position to exercise enormous influence over our policy in China." Vincent accompanied Vice President Henry Wallace, with Lattimore as a guide, on a trip to Soviet Siberia and



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- 5.** And when at last it's time to go, our happy touring bunch is overjoyed to find that Mom has ordered a box lunch. The "Service Aide" has maps they need to plan their trip that day. And Touring Ted cries: "Tourists—the Statler's where to stay!"



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China in the summer of 1944. (He helped draft the directive to General Marshall defining his mission to China.)

Illusions Die Hard. The diplomats, says Utley, were buttressed by "a minority of writers, professors and lecturers representing the pro-Chinese Communist views of the State Department." Upon many of these publicists, "Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital, exerted a fatal fascination." The pro-Communist, or anti-Nationalist, coterie in the 1940s "enjoyed what amounted to a closed shop in the book-reviewing field . . . Week after week, and year after year, most books on China were reviewed by [the same people] with the same point of view." They included Owen Lattimore; Theodore *(Thunder Out of China)* White and his collaborator Annalee Jacoby; the late Richard Lauterbach (*Danger from the East*); John K. Fairbank, history professor at Harvard, and Nathaniel Peffer, professor of international relations at Columbia (both longtime apologists for



VINCENT SERVICE
Influence, diplomacy.

Communist China); and Edgar (*Red Star over China*) Snow, who wrote in 1944: "The fact is, there has never been any Communism in China even in Communist areas." Others who plugged that line:

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, who, although expelled from the Soviet Union (*TIME*, Feb. 28, 1949), continues to extol the Chinese Communist "People's Democracy."

T. A. BISSON, of the Foreign Policy Association, a leading advocate of the theory that Communist China should "more accurately be called Democratic China."

MAXWELL STEWART, who as an editor of the *Nation* wrote in 1944 that the Chinese Communists attracted all "progressive and peace loving Chinese."

Utley's conclusion: "Illusions die hard, especially when reputations depend upon their preservation . . . Those who direct United States foreign policy still nurture

illusions . . . They have finally turned against Soviet Russia because of Moscow's obvious and implacable hostility to the United States. But . . . a lingering belief that Communism is a progressive force when not perverted by Stalin still . . . prevents the adoption of a realistic Far Eastern policy . . . As Confucius said: 'A man who knows he has committed a mistake and does not correct it is committing another mistake.'



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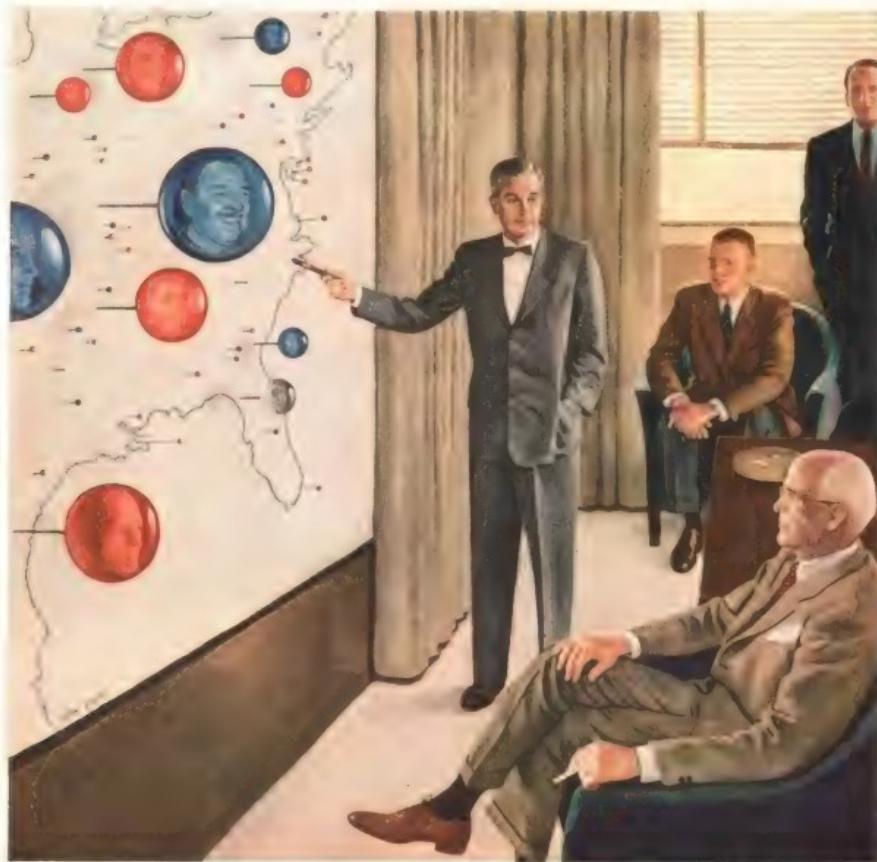
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THE HEMISPHERE

EL SALVADOR

Death of a Town

Without a warning tremor, the worst earthquake in El Salvador's history struck the town of Jucuapa (pop. 12,000) last week, shattering the peace of a Sunday afternoon with the crash of collapsing roofs and walls.

Early reports put the death toll at 1,000 to 2,000, but by week's end estimates were down to some 200 dead and 300 to 500 seriously injured.* The government's gravest problem was taking care of the thousands of homeless. Good neighbors pitched in; airborne supplies were dispatched from Panama (by the American Red Cross), Cuba, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico.

As an anti-epidemic measure, the government sent sanitation teams to burn the ruins of Jucuapa. There was not much left to destroy. Only a few buildings, heavily damaged, still stood. The smell of corpses hung over the ruins. Jucuapa was dead.

PANAMA

People v. President

Most revolutions are masterminded by a strong man or a junta or a committee of the elite, but in Panama last week the people themselves pulled the revolutionary strings. Panama's official President-maker, Colonel José ("Chichi") Remón, bided his time and eventually supplied the firepower.

Chichi Remón, boss of the National Police, Panama's only armed force, does not like revolutions; he likes to keep the country quiet, so that he, his cops and his business friends can live in peace. But President Arnulfo Arias, whom Chichi restored to office 18 months ago, was not a man to let well enough alone. He built up his own secret police to cow the opposition; he made enemies by voraciously reaching for power and property.

In March, Arias made a reckless grab for control of the independent Panama Trust Co. (TIME, March 19). The grab failed, but the bank was wrecked and had to close its doors. A fortnight ago, Arnulfo's opponents struck back by working up a run on the Government Savings Bank. This dose of his own medicine got Arnulfo mad. He suddenly moved to revoke the 1946 constitution and reinstate his own 1941 constitution, which gave the President broader powers and a longer term of office (six years instead of four).

That was too much for fed-up Panamanians. Crowds gathered outside Chichi Remón's headquarters and clamorously demanded that he get rid of Arias. A general strike broke out. That night the National Assembly impeached Arias and swore in Vice President Alcibiades Arose-

mena as President. Chichi sent Arias an ultimatum: get out or be booted out. Arnulfo holed up in the presidential palace with his henchmen. Police ringed the palace and began peppering the windows. After a four-hour battle, Arias gave up. As he left the palace under guard, he lifted his hand in a defiant salute.

Inside, the cops found the bodies of two of their own officers: Major Alfredo Gómez and Lieut. Juan Flores. According to the confession Chichi's men extracted from Arnulfo's aide, the two had been shot down in cold blood; Arnulfo himself had pulled the trigger on Gómez.



EX-PRESIDENT ARIAS, WIFE & CAPTORS
Chichi likes things quiet.

Associated Press

BOLIVIA

Action at a Distance

As the final lagging returns were being tallied last week in landlocked Bolivia's presidential election, it was clear that the candidate emerging on top was a man who had run his whole campaign from abroad. Victor Paz Estenssoro, 43, nominee in exile of the fascist-like Movement of National Revolution, led his nearest opponent by some 17,000 votes.

Scholarly Paz Estenssoro, one-time Finance Minister and M.N.R. boss, fled to Argentina after the 1946 revolution, when a La Paz mob strung up the bullet-riddled body of M.N.R.-backed Dictator Gualberto Villarroel from a lamppost. Since then, Paz has lived mostly in Buenos Aires and Uruguay. Political confusion and economic difficulties at home paved the way for his startling comeback. But he did not win the absolute majority required for direct election. Congress, meeting in August, must now choose a President from among the three leading candidates (one of whom was backed by the present government).

Aires' Government House, Perón shouted: "This newspaper, which for so many years exploited the workers and the poor, which was a refined instrument serving national and international exploiters in the crudest treason to our country—this newspaper shall make up for its crimes by serving the workers and defending their gains and rights. This has been done by the free and sovereign decision of the Argentine people."

Thus Juan Perón exhibited one of the qualities that distinguish him from most other dictators. Argentina's lawfully elected President is passionately addicted to legalism; he will go to any lengths, however ludicrous, to accomplish his ends in a "legal" way. As a result, his five-year regime has been marked by surprisingly little rough stuff; his formula has been approximately 90% cloak and 10% dagger.

Though Perón operates a state essentially modeled on the classic Nazi-Fascist pattern, his regime is different in one other major respect. The handsome, strapping six-footer, whose athletic figure now says just a bit with the weight of middle age (55), does not govern alone. Beside him

* Heaviest earthquake toll since the Assam quake of 1950 (TIME, Sept. 4).

ARGENTINA

Love in Power

[See Cover]

Buenos Aires' great independent newspaper *La Prensa* was dead last week, its life snuffed out by Juan Perón. By act of the rubber-stamp Argentine Congress, the world-famed paper had been expropriated and, in Perón's cynical words, "handed over to the workers for whatever use they think best." *La Prensa* will soon appear as the mouthpiece of the Perón-dominated General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.).

From his favorite balcony at Buenos

rules his glittering wife Evita, a 5 ft. 2, pale-skinned, dark-eyed, dazzling blonde of 32. Their man & wife dictatorship has few precedents. Some have compared it with the dual reign of Spain's Ferdinand & Isabella. Perhaps a closer parallel in history was established by the Eastern Roman Emperor Justinian, who married Theodora, one-time actress and reputedly the most beautiful woman in Byzantium, and enthroned her as co-ruler at his side.

Perón himself thinks in terms of more recent history. "Mussolini," he once said, "was the greatest man of our century, but he committed certain disastrous errors. I, who have the advantage of his precedent before me, shall follow in his footsteps but also avoid his mistakes." On the record so far, Perón has done just that. His regime has the authoritarian marks—extreme nationalism, the leader principle, an all-powerful state, a militant single party, intolerance of opposition and retention of the form of democracy without any of its substance. But the Peróns have not yet followed Mussolini all the way along the lines of violence and overconfidence. They still act at times with a jerkiness that betrays both lack of skill in governing so big a country and nervousness at the forces they control.

The Good Earth. Argentina itself is partly responsible for this. Argentina is far from other major world centers of power. It is also twelve feet of black earth lying flat and rich on vast plains around one of the world's great rivers, the Plata. Argentina automatically renews its fabulous grain and cattle wealth with every cycle of the seasons, and no amount of mismanagement on high can seem to ruin it. When citizens knock off work at midday in the capital city of Buenos Aires (pop. 3,200,000), the sizzle and crackle of broiling beef is heard all over the town, and almost anybody who wants to can

lunch on a saddle-sized steak for as little as 25¢. Argentines, mainly of Spanish or Italian descent, accept their good fortune with dignified complacency. They have not gone to war in 81 years. They are not the kind of people who can be led on adventures of foreign conquest; but while the good life stays reasonably good, they are equally unlikely to revolt against Perón at home.

The son of a bailiff and great-grandson of a Sardinian Senator whose name may have been Peroni, Juan Perón was born in the heart of the richest pampas, at Lobos, just 60 miles south of Buenos Aires. Rugged outdoor upbringing made him a standout in sports by the time he was appointed to the military academy at 16. He was the army's champion swordsman, and one of its best shots. Sent to Italy as attaché just as World War II broke out, he caught the fever of Fascism, skied with Italian Alpine regiments, listened to *Il Duce* thunder from his balcony.

Back in Argentina, he helped found a secret Group of United Officers (GOU), and began a "crusade for spiritual renovation." Generals fronted for the 1945 revolution, in which the army overthrew the landholders' regime of the mass-backed Conservative Party, but Colonel Perón using his power as boss of the GOU assured the revolt's success. Named to the key post of Under Secretary of War, Perón skillfully juggled assignments and slipped his own men into all the important army commands.

The day came when President Pedro Ramírez sent a messenger to demand the cocky colonel's resignation. Perón coldly replied: "Tell the wretches who sent you that they will never get me out of here alive." That night, six GOU men burst into General Ramírez' study and forced him at gunpoint to sign over his powers to Perón's special front man, General Edel-

miro Farrell; Perón, the real boss, became Vice President and Secretary of War.

Juan Perón was too smart to remain merely an army strong man; he set to work building political power. Generations of farm-minded governments had ignored the country's underpaid workers. Announcing, "I am a syndicalist," Perón created a new Department of Labor and began courting members of the *sindicatos* (trade unions). He drank scratchy red wine with them in sweaty waterfront bars. He talked their language and listened well. Using the Argentine governmental power to appoint legal "interventors" in almost any field, he installed leaders loyal to him at the heads of the unions.

The Good Companion. By the early autumn of 1945, Perón was taking dead aim on the following February's presidential election. But World War II had just ended; a powerful tide of Argentine democracy suddenly welled up and threatened to swamp him. In the press, in the street, in the universities, the voices of freedom stilled under the war-long state of siege now spoke up, loud & clear. Perón's reply was to arrest 1,000 leading Argentine liberals, conservatives and intellectuals. In the resulting outburst of public indignation, President Farrell was compelled to arrest Perón and free his opponents. Stripped of his titles, the colonel was carried off to prison on Martín García Island. By all normal standards of Latin American politics, Perón was through.

Then Evita and his friends in the labor movement came to the rescue. Eva Duarte had run away from an impoverished household in rural Junin to seek a career in the Buenos Aires theater. Though at first she wrangled only a few small parts in radio and the movies, she got around in café society and made many an influential friend. One night in 1943, she met Juan Perón, then an eligible widower, at a radio



DESCAMISADOS IN BUENOS AIRES' PLAZA DE MAYO: MAY DAY 1951
Unlikely to engage in foreign conquest; unlikely to revolt at home.

party. Before many months, Colonel Perón moved into a new apartment in fashionable Calle Posadas; Eva Duarte had an apartment there, too. Evita's radio salary presently zoomed from a niggardly \$35 a month to a whopping \$6,000. She suddenly became interested in trade unionism, and worked hard organizing a new Union of Public Entertainers.

The night Perón was arrested, Evita and the union bosses began scheming to free him. The chance came when Perón was brought back to Buenos Aires' military hospital for a lung examination. Next morning, Oct. 17, 1945, some 50,000 trade unionists streamed across the bridge from the packinghouse quarter of Avellaneda. Most of the mob were coatless—a shocking sight in staid Buenos Aires—and some, even worse, were shirtless. They marched to the hospital and to the palace, ominously bellowing, "Pay-ron! Pay-ron!"

The Good Guesser. While the police stood by passively and the army held back, they took control of the city. Toward evening a car fetched Perón from the hospital. Finally, Perón and President Farrell appeared together on the palace balcony. The crowd roared. An afternoon newspaper had printed pictures of the demonstrators sneeringly titled: "The shirtless ones [descamisados] who roam our streets." Now Perón caught up the sneer as a weapon, shouted that he wanted to clasp all such descamisados to his bosom. Ever since, Peronistas have celebrated the day of the descamisados' loyalty. It was Perón's March on Rome. Four days later, Juan and Evita were married in a secret civil ceremony. She was 26, he 50.

Back in power, Perón did not repeat the mistake of mass-jailing the liberals; instead he launched straight into a steam-roller campaign for the presidency. His opponents were ineffective; Perón controlled the radio, and his police and bully-boys broke up opposition meetings. At Christmas the government decreed that employers must pay all workers a 13th month's wage as a bonus. In the opinion of most observers, this assured Perón's victory. When election day came, the months of government intimidation abruptly ceased; after such an efficiently unfair campaign, there could be a free—and legal—election. Perón won 55% of the vote, and captured two-thirds of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Good Helpmate. Soon after moving into the presidency, Juan Perón gave his wife a desk and a few chores to do at the Secretariat of Labor, his old post. Within weeks, the Secretary of Labor was running Evita's errands, and Evita was running the show. Politicians who had tickled her off as a giddy blonde, clinging to Perón's coattails, found instead that she was an energetic young woman with a will of iron, a rudimentary political sense and all the nerve in the world.

Picking up the same dawn-to-dusk work routine as her husband, she interviewed hundreds of people daily, made speeches at union rallies all over Argentina. Taking over the management of the rowdy



PARTNERS ON THE BALCONY
Dedicated but not shirtless.

descamisados from her husband, Evita tickled them into submission. When the railway union asked for a 40% rise, Evita said: "I think they should get 50%." They did. When the telephone workers asked for 70% in the pious hope of getting half, Evita got them the whole 70%.

The unionists, who knew a good thing when they saw it, acclaimed Eva wildly. Instead of just "Perón! Perón!" the people cried: "Perón! Perón! Evita!" in the big square before the palace. Under her driving command, the big General Confederation of Labor became a docile Peronista instrument, its main function reduced to carrying out orders and staging periodic mass demonstrations in the square. To a friend, Perón confided: "Evita deserves a medal for what she's done for labor. She's worth more to me than five ministers."

Perón's own way in office was to take care of almost everybody. He spent lavishly on the army, kept businessmen busy, granted suffrage to women. He told his nationalist backers that the new Argentina occupied a "third position" midway between the equally despised "imperialisms" of capitalism and Communism. At the same time, he soft-soaped a succession of U.S. ambassadors with private assurances that Argentina would fight beside the U.S. in any new war.

In consolidating his power, Perón avoided some obvious authoritarian pitfalls. Though some of his noisy followers were anti-Semitic, Perón repudiated Jew-baiting. Instead of putting opponents in concentration camps, he simply ruined them economically. If newspaper publishers criticized his regime, he might close them for

poor lighting, or sanitary conditions in their printing plants. (In all, 100 papers and magazines were shut down.) If a drug manufacturer refused to cooperate, the Health Ministry padlocked his plant on a charge that his drugs were impure. Since most of Perón's opponents were well-to-do, the mere threat of being cut off at the pockets was often enough.

Perón packed the courts and universities with his stooges. Congress voted him absolute powers over his 17 million people, including the right to jail them for "disrespect" to any official from President to dogcatcher; but Perón used the powers sparingly. When he switched constitutions so that he could run for re-election, it became necessary to arrest a few opponents; more often he bullied obstinate critics into fleeing across the river to Uruguay, where they lapsed into total ineffectiveness.

"*Viva Perón Viuda!*" But while Perón was emasculating his political opposition, he ran into economic storms. By the middle of 1948, his regime had dissipated some \$1.2 billion in foreign exchange that Argentina had piled up during World War II. Some of it went to buy the British-owned railways and the U.S.-owned telephone system and to build up a creditable merchant marine. But millions went down the drain in a reckless buying spree to round up foreign equipment for the President's grandiose five-year industrialization plan. On top of that, IAPI, the state trading agency, demanded such extortionate prices for Argentine products that the country lost a large part of its foreign market. Grafting and fumbling bureaucrats came close to wrecking the economy. The peso sank lower & lower. The cost of living mounted. Perón, who had once shouted: "I would cut off my hand before accepting a loan!" sent envoys to the U.S. early in 1950 to wangle a \$125 million credit on admittedly tough terms.

As inflation ate up their original pay rises, the workers turned again to the Peróns for help. Last November, the railway union, a much-favored Peronista outfit, demanded new increases. They were stalled off. Despite blarneying speeches by Evita, a rank & file strike started. The official press charged that the strikers were Reds. "We're not Communists," shouted pickets. "We're hungry Peronistas!"

The situation grew ugly. Trains stopped running in Buenos Aires, and on the walls appeared an ominous phrase: "*Viva Perón Viuda!* [Long Live the Widower Perón]." Finally, Perón announced he could not tolerate such worker insubordination. For the first time since 1943, the Argentine army was used in a labor dispute and the strike was broken. Whether this tough treatment produced any subsurface cracks in the Peróns' all-important labor support may not be known for months or years.

Olympian View. For Juan Perón, such personal interventions have grown increasingly rare. Nowadays he prefers to cultivate an Olympian air that keeps him somewhat above the humdrum scene. When he steps forward, it may be for some such purpose as opening the Pan-American

THE STORY OF BOSTON'S FAMED

Parker House

Browsing Town . . .

Many in number and stirring in nature are the sights and shrines of Boston. Hallowed by the blood and deeds of brave men is every inch of its hard-won ground. Unimaginative indeed is the person who can visit historic Boston and environments without seeing again the mock Indians having their Tea-Party, or the warning light in the North Church belfry; without hearing again the sharp hoof-beats of Paul Revere's midnight dash through the countryside, or the shots fired at Lexington and Concord; without reliving the Battle of Bunker Hill, or the angry meetings at Faneuil Hall.



PARKER HOUSE BROCHURE

A boon to Boston's visitors

Choice plum in New England's historical pudding is Boston's famed Parker House, itself a tradition and integral part of New England's life. Situated in the heart of the Hub, opposite renowned King's Chapel and only a short walk from the gold-domed State House, the Parker House can boast of having fed and sheltered in its 94-year history many a road-weary traveler, many a celebrity. Although the Parker House today is a new and modern building, its old associations still linger, give the hotel a mellow and charm rarely encountered in a metropolitan hotel. Ideal headquarters for a few days of browsing around Boston, it offers excellent accommodation*, superior service, grand "vittles".

With indications that 1951 will bring millions of tourists to Boston and New England the Parker House again plans to send without charge its popular brochure "Boston is a Browsing Town" to those who request it. It is a colorful guide to Boston's multitude of historic shrines and points of interest. As long as the supply lasts, copies will cheerfully be sent to those who address a postal card to the Parker House, Boston 7, Massachusetts.

*Rooms begin at \$5.00. All have circulating ice-water, private bath, 4-network radio. It is suggested that guests make reservations in advance.

Parker House
BOSTON
A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION

games, or announcing that an Argentine laboratory has produced atomic energy.

Perón still makes the decisions in Argentina, but now it is often Evita who follows through. In daily action the two of them constitute a smooth-working team whose wires seldom get crossed. Perón likes the role of the greathearted, affable male. He can afford to play it as long as he has Eva, who is equally at home in the role of the vengeful, bossy female. She draws the fire of cartoonists in neighboring countries (*see cut*). It is Evita, not her Juanito, who performs most of the hatchet work in Argentine officialdom. Evita, not Juan, slings great, vulgar sums of money around. Some people in Argentina may be able to look upon Perón with a certain amount of detachment; nobody can be neutral about Evita.

The Good Angel. As Evita has moved in, she has surrounded the President more & more with her own men, most of them servile mediocrities ready to leap at her bidding. She gives daily orders to ministers, governors and Congressmen, patches up party squabbles, runs her own *Peronista* women's party (a potential 4,000,000 new votes), bosses the C.G.T., receives workers' delegations, inauguates public institutions, and—three times a week at the Labor Ministry—dishes out sympathy, advice and 100-peso notes to the poor.

Along with these manifold activities, Evita runs her vast Social Aid Foundation. Before Evita, Argentine charity was the special preserve of Buenos Aires' aristocratic Sociedad de Beneficencia, whose honorary president was traditionally the President's wife. When the Beneficencia's haughty dowagers decided that Evita was not good enough, Evita set out to show them. In less than three years, the Beneficencia has vanished, while the organization that Evita founded with \$2,000 of her own money has grown into the country's biggest single enterprise.

Though the Foundation's income from taxes, casino profits, company and union contributions and other sources now exceeds \$100 million a year, Evita runs the enterprise as casually as a bride's personal checking account. She is not required to make any accounting, and operates a capricious charitable monopoly with strong overtones of propaganda. In Buenos Aires, she has a warehouse bulging with clothes, shoes and *Peronista* tracts for the deserving. On the theory that nothing is too good for the poor, she has built wastefully expensive homes for the aged, for working girls, for indigent mothers.

One prize exhibit is her model Children's Village, a compound of small-scale houses, villas, shops, a bank, school, church and jail—plus luxurious dormitories, dining rooms and playrooms. In theory, 200 poor children from two to five live there and 800 more come in by the day. In fact, after almost two years, the place still has the air of a period living room preserved in a museum. After visiting the village, a diplomat's wife commented: "The wish fulfillment of a little girl who never had a doll house of her own."

When Juan Perón inaugurated the vil-



"LIBERTY IN ARGENTINA"
Nobody can be neutral.

lage, he praised it so highly that tears welled in Evita's eyes. The strapping President stopped his speech to kiss her. "These two tears," he said, "point to the great merit in this work, namely, human emotion." Emotion unquestionably moves Señora Perón. But it is equally true that she is one of the country's biggest property holders, the boss of six Buenos Aires newspapers, the radio station El Mundo, and at least two manufacturing plants. It is commonly believed in Buenos Aires that these properties were acquired as "investments" for some of the millions that pour into the Social Aid Foundation.

By the Hearth. Evita spends \$10,000 or more a year just for dresses from Paris' top designers. In 1950, she ordered gowns from Balmain, Dior, Faith and Rochas. She has the furs of a czarina, the jewels of a maharani. Last year Perón took a fancy to a U.S. visitor and volunteered to show him around the presidential mansion. While displaying roomful after roomful of Evita's clothes the President quipped: "Not exactly a *descamisada*, eh?" Evita herself is not a bit abashed. She is quite likely to appear at a streetcleaner's rally dressed in a Paris frock and glittering with jewels. She is well aware that in the eyes of many a *descomisado* she is Cinderella in the flesh. With sound political instinct, she dresses the part.

Despite the glitter of her trappings, Evita leads an almost austere life. She and her husband live simply; they rarely go out at night except to official ceremonies. *El Presidente* has always been an early riser and hard worker; *La Presidenta*

* The Argentine President's official salary: 8,000 pesos (\$576) a month



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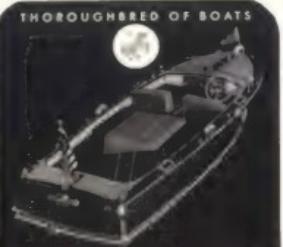
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keeps the same pace. From time to time, they retire briefly to San Vicente, their country place, where Perón likes to put on gaucho's trousers and stroll among his dogs, ostriches and chickens. Evita knocks around in slacks and cooks an occasional omelette.

These are dedicated days for Evita. Other *Peronistas* may be in the movement for what they can get out of it, but Evita lives as one convinced that her husband's regime is a new and revolutionary force in the world. "I have dedicated myself fanatically to Perón and to Perón's ideals," she says. "Without fanaticism one cannot accomplish anything." In public speeches she has coupled her husband's name with the name of Napoleon and Alexander the Great. Last fortnight, while he stood beaming at her side, she compared him, not unfavorably, with Jesus Christ.

In Juan and Evita Perón's Argentina, events are marching decisively in 1951. Inflation remains the country's greatest problem and peril, but the threat of World War III has given the economy a temporary lift. The war, Argentines feel sure, will not be their war; ever since sentiment flared up last summer against sending even token forces to Korea, Perón has proclaimed that Argentines will defend their own black soil, and no more.

But for the ruling couple such matters as inflation or war are secondary; the all-important thing is next February's elections. They want nothing less than overwhelming victory—not just 55% but 90% or 95% of the votes.

Tools of Power. Perón recently told a friend: "These are my three instruments of power—the C.G.T., the *Peronista* Party, and the *Peronista* women's party." The two significant things about this statement: 1) Ex-Colonel Perón did not even mention the army, and 2) Evita bosses two of the three key groups.

Already an informal campaign is under way for Evita as Vice President. Last week Hector Campora, president of the Chamber of Deputies, gave the word to *Peronista* Congressmen to start work for Mr. & Mrs. in '52. The only doubt seems to hinge on whether the idea is too shocking to the Argentine tradition of male superiority. If Eva gets the green light, there may be no limit. She has already risen to greater heights of power than any woman in Latin American history.

Barring a major economic crackup, the Peróns are probably going to be around for some time. What can the U.S. do about it? In the past the U.S. has tried pressuring them and it has tried gentling them. Neither course stopped the Peróns from building up their Fascist-model state. Now, when the great North American republic has its hands full all over the world, it can do little more about the problem of the Peróns than: 1) maintain correct surface relations with them; 2) ask them for nothing; 3) give them nothing. Meanwhile, the dictatorial partners of the pampas can go on working out their unique formula, based on the power of love plus the love of power.

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PEOPLE

All in Good Time

Invited by the Pennsville, N.J. Veterans of Foreign Wars to make a Memorial Day speech, Major General Harry H. Vaughan regretfully refused. Explained the President's senior military aide: "Unfortunately, my experience with the gentlemen of the press over the last several years has forced me to retire from the field of speechmaking. It is not really part of my duty. Every time I try to help somebody out, I seem to get into trouble . . . So I think it is better to just refrain from making speeches."

The household furnishings of West Coast Gambler Mickey Cohen, currently charged with gyping the government on income taxes, were advertised for sale by a Los Angeles auctioneer. Included: "One of the finest collections of antique firearms. Mr. Cohen's personal guns, and bulletproof doors."

Novelist James (*Lost Horizon*) Hilton let Columnists Tex McCrary and Jinx Falkenburg in on a well-kept secret—the origin of his famous *Shangri-La*. "La means 'mountain pass' in the language of Tibet, but the *Shangri* was my own idea . . . made it up out of whole cloth because it sounded so Tibetan, you see. Later on, a Far Eastern scholar wrote and told me that *Shangri* means 'secret' in Tibetan, so there you have it . . . Rather surprising, what?"

In Miami, Walter Winchell announced his new super-award plan for the best work in the fields of theater, screen, literature, radio and television. Title: the "Annual Damon Runyon Awards." First member of the board of judges so far named: Bernard Baruch.

Illinois' Senator Paul H. Douglas announced that he had concluded a satisfac-



Associated Press

THE RIDGWAYS & MATT JR.
In Washington and Tokyo, unanimous approval.

tory bout with the Internal Revenue Department over his 1949 income tax return. It started when tax sleuths sent him a bill for an additional \$90; after straightening out a few figures, it all ended with the Government's sending him a refund check for \$140.50.

The Common Touch

Denmark's King Frederik and Queen Ingrid, escorted across the North Sea by three British destroyers, arrived in England for the first state visit by a Danish sovereign since 1914. After a Buckingham Palace banquet and a Guildhall luncheon, King Frederik was host at a Danish embassy party where he calmly broke tradition by smoking during dinner, was calmly imitated by his guest of honor, King George VI. Frederik, proud of his unkingly tattooed dragons and birds, picked up during his navy days, also had time to phone his "compliments" to an old friend, British Physical Training Instructor George Walsh who had added 6½ inches to the royal chest. Crowed Walsh: King Frederik is "the strongest monarch in history."

A miner in Chester-le-Street, England explained to Princess Margaret why the men had given her such a rousing reception on her inspection trip to the local rehabilitation center: "Because of your tour, we are getting extra free beer."

After Etiquette Expert Emily Post assured a waitress-correspondent that it was perfectly all right to pour a little spilled coffee from the saucer back into the cup, a horrified reader wrote: "Never, never, Mrs. Post, does one pour spilled coffee back to the cups. No housewife or waitress should ever be told to do such a thing. The place for this saucer-coffee is down the drain!" Somewhat abashed, Arbitrator Post hurried into print with a slight amendment: "I certainly didn't mean to offer this as general practice . . ."



London Daily Express

KING FREDERIK OF DENMARK
Strongest monarch in history?

Hither & Yon

Piloting her jet (French version of the Vampire) at an average speed of 508.4 m.p.h. around a 100-kilometer (62.1 miles) course, Jacqueline Auriol, 33, daughter-in-law of France's President, set a new speed record for women. Former speed queen: the U.S.'s Jacqueline Cochran (Mrs. Floyd Odlum), who set a 1947 record of 469.5 m.p.h. in an F-51 Mustang.

While the Senate in Washington was giving unanimous approval to its four-star promotion, General Matthew Ridgway waited anxiously at Tokyo's Haneda Airport for the first sight of his wife and two-year-old son Matt Jr. since last December. When they arrived, photographers caught a beaming reunion, reporters some beaming comment. Said Mrs. Ridgway, "This is the happiest day of my life." Echoed the general, "I'm thrilled beyond power of description."

With reporters panting on her trail, elusive Rita Hayworth, dressed in blue jeans and a sweater, slipped into Glenbrook, Nev., near Reno, for the start of her six weeks divorce residence (TIME, May 7). At first, communiques about her parting from Aly Khan came through intermediaries. The reason for separation: "She couldn't stand Aly's 24-hour-a-day gambling." Then Rita granted reporters an audience, answered a question about future plans. Said she: "Nothing has been decided about anything." Finally, Rita's Manhattan lawyer came up with something solid: She was asking Aly for a \$3,000,000 trust fund for daughter Yasmin, and would carry out her promise to raise their child in the Moslem faith.

In Amsterdam, General Dwight D. Eisenhower answered a familiar question (Would he be a presidential candidate?) with the same old ease: "My job is right here and I am staying here; I am not thinking about doing anything else."

The Bride's Side

The usher was approaching them now, smiling and holding out his arm to Sally . . .

Most of the guests were seated by the time George and Sally Powers arrived. While they waited for an usher, they both looked around the crowded little church.

"It looks to me as if they'll be ready to start the ceremony any minute," Sally said. She glanced around and then squeezed George's arm. "See? There's Mrs. Andrews now—there, through that doorway. Doesn't she look lovely?"

George nodded. He had known Clara Andrews, the mother of the bride, for many years. But he had never seen her look quite so happy—almost tearfully happy—as she did now.

And looking at her, there flashed through his mind a series of pictures of Clara Andrews. He saw her as she looked that time, twenty years ago, when he had stopped at the house to talk with her husband and her about life insurance. The Andrews were young, then, and their daughter was only two years old.

And George remembered how Clara looked that day, some twelve years later, when he had stopped at the house to talk over with her again how thoroughly her husband had provided for her and their only child. It would mean that her daughter could finish her schooling as her parents had planned. It would mean, perhaps, that as nice a wedding as today's might some day happen . . .

The usher was approaching them now, smiling and holding out his arm to Sally. "Do you wish to sit with the bride's friends and relatives, or the groom's?" he asked.

And even though George and Sally were especially good friends of the groom and his parents and had every intention of sitting in one of the right-hand pews, there was something that made George say, "We'd like to sit on the bride's side, if there's room . . ."

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Naturally, names used in this story are fictitious.

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THE organization that is now the Auto-Lite Lamp Division was building lamps for the carriage trade as far back as 1896. These lamps in spite of steady improvements lacked the dependability, economy and convenience so necessary for safe driving in the dark. Then in 1911, Auto-Lite pioneered the principle of automotive electric lamps supplied with power from a generator installed as part of the engine. This practice is now universally standard on all modern makes of cars. Success of Auto-Lite



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AIR CONDITIONING • REFRIGERATION

THE PRESS

Exit from the Nation

In the midst of the journalistic battle among the liberals, the weekly *Nation* last week suffered some crippling casualties. Executive Editor Harold C. Field, righthand man of Editor Freda Kirchwey for the past two years, quietly resigned, effective the end of June. Two longtime contributors already had pulled their names from the *Nation's* masthead: Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, for 15 years a staff contributor, and Political Writer Robert Bendiner, contributing editor and one-time (1937-44) managing editor.

The resignations followed close on the charges of ex-*Nation* Staffer Clement Greenberg (*TIME*, April 2 *et seq.*) that the writings of *Nation* Foreign Editor



Betty M. Popkin

REINHOLD NIEBUHR
In the liberals' bottle, casualties.

Alvarez del Vayo usually ran parallel to the Soviet line. *Nation* staffers were shocked when Editor Kirchwey, who had refused to let Critic Greenberg have his say in the *Nation*, filed libel suits against him and the anti-Communist *New Leader*, which printed his story.

Said Theologian Niebuhr this week: "The libel suit . . . brought to a head my disagreement with the *Nation* on foreign policy." Added Bendiner: "I did not want the continued use of my name on the masthead to imply support of the suit against the *New Leader* . . . a tragic mistake." Gossip in liberal circles said that Editor Field, too, disapproved of the suit, although he insisted he was leaving for "mostly personal reasons." But it was apparent that most liberals seemed to think a liberal publication should be a forum where differences of political opinion could be aired and debated, and that a court of law was only for people who have no other way to talk back.

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Watered-Down Pulitzer?

The Atlanta *Constitution*, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1931 for exposing municipal graft, last week teed off on the Pulitzer-Prize committee for this year's awards. With a hard look at the six 1950 awards for international reporting and the two for meritorious public service by newspapers (TIME, May 14), Editor Ralph McGill wrote: "... There comes the disquieting feeling that the Pulitzer awards are, in some degree, at least, annually coming to have less & less meaning . . .

"In [some] fields the committee followed the line of least resistance by splitting up the prizes into many sections. Certainly all of those so honored did well and merit honor . . . But, surely, someone must have done the best job . . . We respectfully submit that the Pulitzer awards are being too often watered down and are losing meaning and prestige. Let's have the winners, and not a lot of artificially conceived dead heats."

There were plenty of signs that the *Constitution* was right. Many U.S. newsmen had reacted to the 1950 awards with a "no-hum." One exception was John S. Knight's Chicago *Daily News*. "It was a great year for distinguished work in the newspaper field," glowed the *News*. But the *News* had special reason to glow: the committee (with Committeeman Knight not voting) had handed out two awards to *News* correspondents and one to Knight's Miami *Herald*.

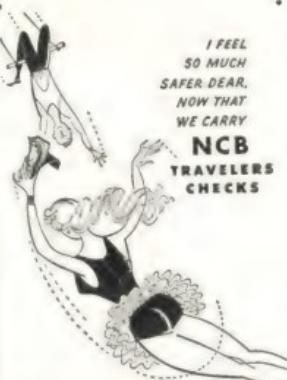
Circulation Bait

Manhattan's *Daily Worker* teamed up with the Chinese Reds to try an old propaganda trick. Under a Peking date line, the *Worker* last week front-paged a schedule of "news broadcasts by U.S. prisoners of war over Radio Peking," giving the names, ranks and addresses of 18 G.I.s and officers, who are allegedly prisoners of the Chinese Communists and presumably ready to do some talking.

The listing was obviously bait for every U.S. family with a son reported missing in Korea, since it was the only way the names of prisoners come out. The Chinese Reds have refused to turn over names of prisoners to the International Red Cross, as required by the Geneva Convention (which Peking won't ratify).

The Red propaganda was also abetted by the pro-Commie weekly *National Guardian*. Last week it printed a list of 155 names of supposed U.S. P.W.s, the *Guardian*'s seventh such list to date. Several have included statements allegedly from P.W.s condemning the Korean war. *Guardian* Editor Cedric Helfrage, a Briton who once denied charges by Elizabeth Bentley that he had spied for Russia, claimed that his source of names was the Red-lining *China Monthly Review* of Shanghai (formerly the *China Weekly Review*—TIME, July 17).

The *Worker*'s source was Correspondent Alan Winnington, who covers the Communist forces for the London *Daily Worker*. When Winnington's British P.W. reports began running in the London *Worker*



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months ago, irate M.P.s shouted "Treason!" and demanded that the government take action. Suddenly, the London *Worker* found itself "too crowded with other news" to run the lists.

Fog Cutter

The professor of journalism finally wore down the Boston *Herald*. As a one-time reporter, editor and news analyst, Boston University's Dr. David Manning White is allergic to newspaper clichés and "fog words" (*i.e.*, seldom-used words), has been needling Boston papers about their use of them. Last week the *Herald* waved the white flag, editorialized: "In view of the Professor's unfortunate exposé of Boston newspaper punditry, we have little alternative but to follow his advice . . ."



James Cagney

PROFESSOR DAVID WHITE
He is allergic to obfuscation.

Henceforth, the *Herald* would strive for simple phrasing.

Three days later it backslid, ran the headline: HEARINGS STRESS ACHESON UNIQUITY. Professor White, 33, spotted "ubiquity" as one of the thickest fog words, made a bet with John Crider, the *Herald*'s chief editorial writer, that few readers knew what it meant. To prove it, White stood in front of the Boston Public Library and polled 72 passers-by. His findings: only 19.4% correctly thought that "ubiquity" meant "everywhere-at-the-same-time"; most thought the association with the name "Acheson" that it referred to "errors."

Confusion. White began making his collection of fog words last spring, by picking 25 sentences from New York and Boston newspapers. Sample sentence: "He has marshaled his oft-reiterated and unproved allegations to obfuscate and postpone decisions." White asked some 200 students and parents whether *obfuscate* meant *reverse*, *change*, *confuse* or *rearrange*. Only 23 knew it meant *confuse*. Results were similar for such stand-bys as

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why struggle with the messy inconvenience of wrapping and carrying soggy garbage bundles—when IN-SINK-ERATOR makes food waste disposal so easy! Right at your present sink, you turn the faucet, turn the switch...and food scraps and waste go swirling down the drain! Only IN-SINK-ERATOR gives you Reversing Action for double life; Continuous Feeding for extra convenience; Performance Proof based on home use since 1938. Mail coupon now.

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plebiscite, inculcate, anomaly, shibboleth, indigenous, cataclysms, aggrandizement, tantamount, statutory, encroachment, implementation and peripheral.

Such words, said White, are not used often enough in ordinary conversation for the average newspaper reader to know what they mean. For example, *obfuscate* is not likely to show up once in 4,000,000 words of ordinary speaking and writing (according to the Lorge-Thorndike *Teacher's Word Book of 3,000 Words*). If newspapers would forget the elegant variation,⁴ and use the simple word "confuse" (which appears 25 times per million), readers would understand them better.

Dereliction of Duty. White also clipped 20 examples of newspaper clichés and standard phrases out of six Boston papers, sent his journalism students through a night bakery, a waiting room, a steel mill and a railroad station, to see how well the phrases were understood. Samples: *bipartisan foreign policy*, *act of overt aggression*, *fusillade of shots*, *dereliction of duty*, *titular head of the party*, *diplomat without portfolio*, *deficit spending*, *eschewing presidential ambitions*, *policy of containment*. The average reader got nearly half the phrases wrong. Even "*bipartisan foreign policy*" had hard going; some of those questioned thought it meant that both Roman Catholics and Protestants should be employed in the State Department.

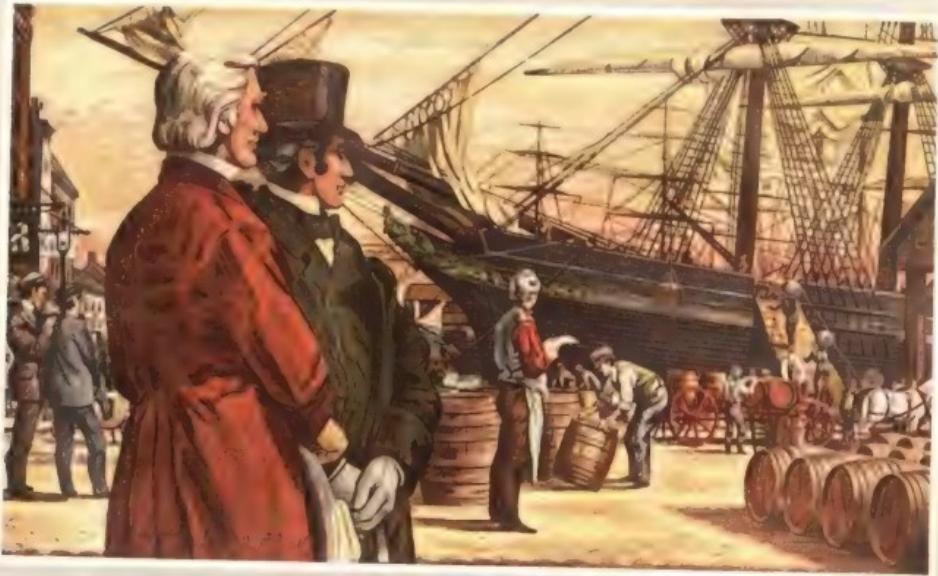
But the habit of foggy writing is hard to correct, as White himself showed in a wordy summation in *Editor & Publisher* recently. Wrote he: a newspaper should "strive continually for the simplest and most logical phrasing for the presentation of communication . . . The press should make its strongest impression on the youngsters in secondary schools, an impression that inculcates [one of his own fog words] the habits that will lead eventually to an enlightened citizenry."

Poisonous Dose

At the end of last week's Sunday strip, Cartoonist Al Capp left Lil' Abner in Venice, innocently but enthusiastically helping the last of the Borgias bottle the last of the Borgia poison. With typical Capp satire, Lil' Abner named the concoction "Peppi-Borgia," and Mammy Yokum had a wonderful idea: "We'll give it a rootin', tootin', go-gettin' American advertising campaign!"

But when United Features took a second look at the "go-gettin'" slogans ("Peppi-Borgia hits the spot, puts you 6 feet deep and that's a lot!", "the Pause that Petrifies"), it got cold feet. The slogans obviously splashed close to Coca-Cola and closer to Pepsi-Cola. Although the strips had already been mailed out to Lil' Abner's 700 subscribers, United sent a hurried order to rout out the "Peppi," leave a blank before "Borgia." Most newspapers did.

* Says Fowler's *Modern English Usage* on "Elegant Variation": "The fatal influence . . . is the advice given to young writers never to use the same word twice in a sentence—or within 20 lines or other limit . . ."



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It was not the quantity of Old Crow shipped abroad but the quality that built an international reputation and demand for this fine Kentucky whiskey. A century later we find Old Crow's fame world-wide, its rich Kentucky taste more keenly appreciated than ever before. Have you tried it—recently?



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The principal business of The Budd Company is contributing to improved transportation, the most essential element in our way of life. On the highways, with bodies and wheels for automobiles, trucks, highway-trailers, and military vehicles. And on the railroads, with passenger cars and complete trains built of stainless steel which have demonstrated an availability and capacity for service without parallel. In times of national emergency such contributions have even greater significance.

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Budd

PIONEERS IN BETTER TRANSPORTATION

RADIO & TV

G.I.s' Disc Jockey

For G.I.s who like jive and pin-up girls in about equal proportions, the Armed Forces Radio Service hit upon a neat solution: wrap up both and deliver them in a single package. The package is a pretty ex-movie starlet named Rebel Randall, the disc jockey of *Jukebox, U.S.A.*, whose face and statistics (36-in. bust and hips, 24-in. waist) are every bit as appealing as her throaty voice.

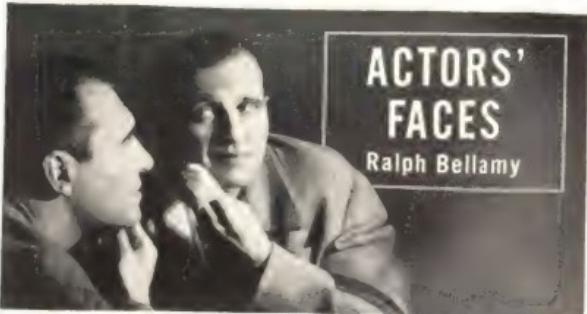
By last week, blonde, green-eyed Rebel Randall (who was born Alaine Brandes 29 years ago in Chicago) was a top radio and



REBEL RANDALL
From Bedside to Jungle.

pin-up attraction on such far-flung military networks as the Mosquito (Guadalcanal), the Far Eastern (Japan and Korea), the Jungle (New Guinea) and the Bedside (military hospitals). Her five-day-a-week show is beamed to more than two million members of the armed forces and some 80 million foreign listeners-in. She gets 1,000 letters a month from G.I.s, asking for pin-ups, making requests for favorite records and offering her everything from marriage to captured North Korean rifles. Last week a sergeant in Japan called her in Los Angeles to say he was sending an oil painting for her bedroom. Another soldier wrote that she reminded him of "a marshmallow in a cup of hot chocolate."

Rebel knows enough music to play the piano and sing passably, but she has had to learn or invent a whole new vocabulary while spinning records for hep soldiers. Now a saxophone is always a "goldenrod," playing a trumpet is "scrapping the ceiling," drums are "kettles" and violins are "angel music." When not talking about hot & sweet records, Rebel tries to strike a fine balance between sentiment and bathos,



ACTORS' FACES

Ralph Bellamy

Ralph Bellamy, distinguished star of stage and screen

Actors' faces are extra-sensitive

But Ralph Bellamy finds this remarkable new shaving cream helps keep his face youthfully soft and good-looking!

Actors, more than any other group of men, must look their young, healthy best at all times. But removing heavy stage make-up leaves actors' faces extra-sensitive. This means painful discomfort during shaving and can even lead to wrinkled, old-looking skin.

To help actors—and other men with sensitive skin—maintain a young and healthy appearance, The J. B. Williams Company has added an amazing new substance to Williams Shaving Cream. This new ingredient, Extract of Lanolin, helps protect the face against

excessive dryness and daily blade scrape.

Now—every time you shave with the New Williams Shaving Cream—you give your face the benefit of Extract of Lanolin, which helps preserve the youthful qualities of the skin. If your position calls for a well-groomed look from morning till night, or if your face is sensitive to the sharp cutting edge of your razor, you'll want to start using the New Williams Shaving Cream right away. Same tube—same carton—but now containing wonderful new "Extract of Lanolin!"

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Only Tussah—*wild silk*—makes this suit possible. The wild silk worm lives in the far reaches of Asia. He feeds upon oak leaves... spurning the soft mulberry leaves his cultivated cousin eats. It is this diet which makes wild silk far stronger, more resilient and more lustrous. And it is this silk, gathered from the rare wild cocoons... and unreeled by hand by natives... that is blended in the Waylite Silk Suit.



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62

because "our purpose isn't to make them lonesome, it's to make them happy."

Though she still makes an occasional movie (her most recent is a quickie called *Danger Zone*), Rebel hopes that the Armed Forces Radio will let her keep her disc jockey show on the air as long as there are U.S. troops overseas. Adds Rebel, who has three brothers of her own in service: "I guess that will be a long time."

The New Shows

Strike It Rich (weekdays 11:30 a.m., CBS-TV), a veteran radio giveaway, makes its TV bow with a noisy M.C. (Warren Hull), an even noisier studio audience, and a batch of contestants who can win as much as \$500 (sample question: "What great U.S. President married Martha Custis?"). Before, during and after the questions, Sponsor Colgate-Palmolive-Peet hawks its products with giant display cards, man-sized toothpaste tubes, animated cartoons, singing commercials, and free samples dumped in each contestant's lap.

Altar Bound (weekdays 4:15 p.m., ABC), transcribed at Los Angeles' Marriage License Bureau, turns loose an exuberant interviewer named Bob Moon ("You say you're a handbag manufacturer!") on a succession of soon-to-be-wed couples. The ensuing chitchat, enlivened by gushing superlatives, arch evasions and coy giggles, makes no major contribution to the art of man-on-the-street interviewing.

Family Circle (weekdays 3 p.m., ABC) is a collection of songs, verse, interviews and chatter, propelled through the wasteland of daytime radio by a glib and determinedly jolly M.C. named Walter Kieran. Typical guest: Actress Sarah Churchill, who was allowed to tell the plot of her current Broadway show, *Gramercy Ghost*. In exchange, Kieran asked how her father, Winston Churchill, felt about her becoming an actress ("he thought it was a whim").

Pentagon-Washington (Sun. 8:30 p.m., Du Mont) is a joint effort of the network and the U.S. Department of Defense, devoted mainly to a briefing on the Korean war, with long and necessarily dated reports filed by spokesmen for the Army, Navy & Air Force. The filmed show ends with newsmen asking obviously prepared questions of Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter and getting obviously prepared answers.

The Magic Carpenters

From the pitcher's mound the ball swooped in toward the plate in a lazy series of loops and parabolas, whooshed on past Eddie Robinson, clean-up hitter for the Chicago White Sox. Batter Robinson had never seen anything like it. Neither had thousands of viewers of last week's *Garroway-at-Large* (Sun. 10 p.m., NBC-TV). But they have grown to expect such gimmicks in a show that has always scored high in imaginative camera tricks.

One week it was a tree bursting into full growth from an acorn planted a moment before. Another time it was a water pall

TIME, MAY 21, 1951

The sky's the limit for...

"AIR LIFT: U.S.A."?

THREE'S VIRTUALLY no limit to what America's fine air transportation system can do in sustaining "Air Lift: U.S.A." if full advantage is taken of its tremendous potential for speed and dependability.

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A few of the members: Lauritz Melchior, Norman Rockwell, Lucius Beebe, Maj. George Fielding Eliot



Francis Grover Cleveland, pioneer in the Summer Theatre movement and son of the late President, is a member of the Aqua Velva After-Shave Club.



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*Rocky Mountain
ROCKET

You board this gleaming, red-and-silver beauty in Chicago—departure time 1:55 pm—and next morning at 8:25 you're in Denver; at 8:35 in Colorado Springs.

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apparently defying the law of gravitation. A regular Garroway feature is his "girl multiplier," that once put 64 identical shots of pert Singer Bette Chapel on the TV screen at one time. Most of the stunts owe their success to a pair of studio carpenters named Weeland Risser and Ralph Doremus, who, in their pre-TV days, happened to work for Magicians Thurston and Blackstone.

Some of the tricks are as old as magic itself. The quick-sprouting tree operates on a spring released offstage by a prop man. Other tricks depend on shrewd camera work, as when dancers' costumes change from black to white and, gradually, back to black again, simply by reversing the polarity (*i.e.*, changing a positive picture to a negative picture) on the camera. The falling and rising water pail was more complicated. A tiny pail the size of a thimble was mounted on a transparent plastic disc which revolved in front of a revolving drum on which the background was painted. By reversing the disc, the pail seemed to fall up or down; by stopping both disc and drum, the pail seemed to stop in mid-air. Garroway's "girl multiplier" is still on the top secret list, involves a translucent brick and operates on the prism principle.

Risser and Doremus think last week's elaborately curving baseball is the best special effect they have ever devised, and jealously guard the details of its operation. To bring it off, they ran a string through the baseball to control its flight, used a wide-angle lens to make the ball appear to travel much farther than the four feet it actually went. Says Producer Ted Mills: "We're trying to think with our eyes. So far, everything we've thought of, Risser and Doremus have been able to do."

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, May 18. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Boxing (Fri. 10 p.m., ABC radio & NBC-TV). Welterweight championship fight: Johnny Bratton v. Kid Gavilan.

Horse Racing (Sat. 5 p.m., CBS radio & TV). The Preakness, from Baltimore.

Theatre Guild on the Air (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). *Ethan Frome*, with Raymond Massey, Shirley Booth.

Family Theater (Wed. 9:30 p.m., Mutual). *The Golden Touch*, with Jack Benny, Lucille Ball.

Screen Directors' Playhouse (Thurs. 10 p.m., NBC). Olivia de Havilland in *The Snake Pit*.

TELEVISION

Ford Theater (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). *Peter Ibbetson*, with Richard Greene, Anna Lee.

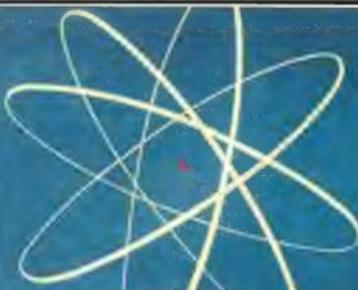
Armed Forces Day (Sat. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Demonstration of jet planes, from Washington's Bolling Field.

Jack Benny Show (Sun. 7:30 p.m., CBS). Guests: Ben Hogan, Bob Crosby.

Comedy Hour (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis.

Texaco Star Theater (Tues. 8 p.m., NBC). Milton Berle, Harry Richman.

TIME, MAY 21, 1951



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"First Choice of the Pros"...they offer industry the most advanced engineering answer to present-day transport problems.

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THOUSANDS of owners have proved the sensational advantages of this first really new truck design. Entirely new weight distribution in many states permits 10% more payload. Drivers prefer its safety, comfort and handling ease, 8 to 1! Tremendous time-saver in traffic. Power-lift cab saves up to 50% servicing time.

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WHITE now offers a complete line of Diesel Power models for heavy loads and extreme conditions. Proved low maintenance costs and maximum fuel economy. Complete model range for every operating requirement.

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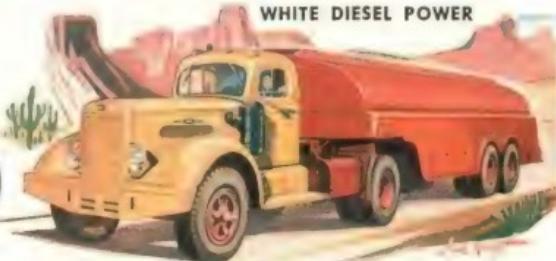
Cleveland 1, Ohio

The White Motor Company of Canada Limited
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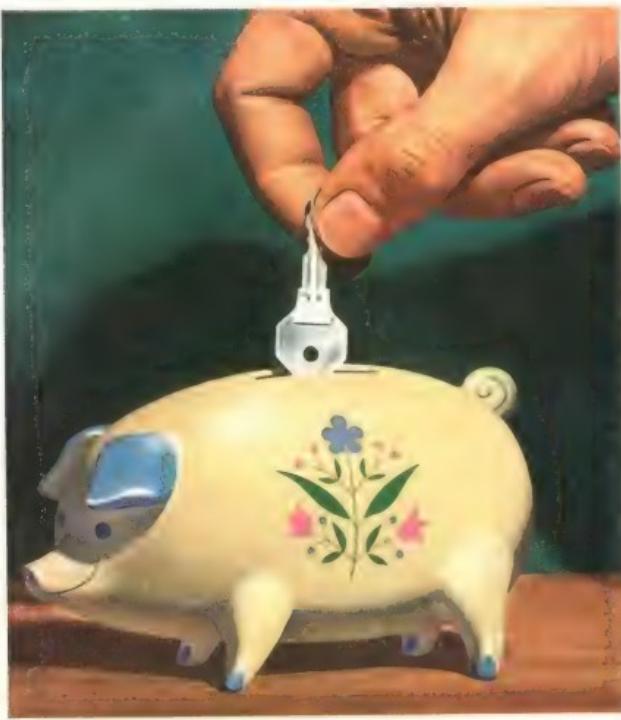
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Aluminum saves money on shoe eyelets. Its combination of advantages makes possible economical mass production, lower material costs—results in eyelets that are strong, rustproof.

MEDICINE

Experiment in Prevention

John T. Batura, New York City fireman, his wife Anna and their two youngsters, Barbara, 5, and Richard, 4, marched into The Bronx's Montefiore Hospital for thorough examinations last week. Nurses and doctors made detailed case histories of all the ailments the Baturas have ever had, gave them top-to-toe physical tests. Later, a psychiatric social worker gave them a going-over. None of the Baturas was ill, but they were making U.S. medical history.

The Baturas are the first of 20 families chosen for an experiment in preventive medicine. Instead of waiting until illness strikes, the project will try to keep the families healthy through the combined forces of clinical medicine, social work, psychology, psychiatry and education. A public-health nurse will visit the Baturas and the other 19 families to discuss and prescribe diet, recreation and rest habits. The psychiatric social worker will try to spot tensions within the families which might upset either mental or physical health.

The 20 families were chosen from the 4,000 enrolled at Montefiore under the voluntary, prepaid Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. They will pay nothing extra for the experimental service. (The Community Service Society is footing the bill.) Another group of 20 families will be chosen to serve as a control: over a five-year period, the health records of the two groups will be compared to see whether the preventive approach pays off. The sponsoring institutions will try to figure out how much the preventive program

would cost subscribers on a regular basis. Says Dr. Martin Cherkasky, director of Montefiore: "We think we're offering people what they want—a place where they can get guidance and treatment for everything from a kidney stone to an unhealthy rivalry between sister and brother."

Life Without Adrenals

Before the days of miracle drugs a man could not have lived more than a few weeks after surgical removal of his adrenals (the endocrine glands which lie astride the kidneys). Last week the amphitheater at Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital was crowded with standees as Dr. George W. Thorn described cases in which patients have lived as long as nine months after removal of the adrenals and are still going strong.

In every case, the reason for the operation was arterial damage with high blood pressure of so malignant a type that the patients faced early death. It was believed that excessive production of some of the hormones secreted by the adrenals was involved. The secretion of these hormones could be stopped by removing the adrenals, but the trick was to do this without killing the patient.

Dr. Thorn described twelve cases in which the operation had been performed. Four cases had died; eight others had been kept alive by the administration of desoxycorticosterone and cortisone, given in place of adrenal hormones. One patient went ice fishing in New Hampshire a few weeks after the operation; his only complaint was that he got uncomfortably cold, which was to be expected because the body's conversion of food into heat de-



BARBARA & RICHARD BATURA & DOCTOR
What the people want?

James Kavallines—N.Y. Evening Tribune

Very Dry

Dry

Medium

Very Medium

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● We know of several resorts (good ones, too) that can offer you one or two of your favorite summertime sports. But we honestly think you will agree, after one brief visit, no place in the world compares with Sun Valley for a wide and wonderful variety of fun... in a picture-book setting of mountains and flowers. Ask your friends who've been there — then make your reservations early.

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pends, in part, on the activity of the adrenal glands.

Another, William Considine, 32, had been given six months to live. He had a roaring in the head which made it impossible for him to work. He had the operation nine months ago, responded so well that he got a job as a night orderly at Peter Bent Brigham. Considine takes a



DR. THORN

A few weeks later, ice fishing.

cortisone tablet twice a day and gets a daily injection of desoxycorticosterone.

It is too early to say what success the technique may have in treating extreme high blood pressure, and Dr. Thorn was bending over backward to be conservative in his report. But four of the patients surviving without adrenals had shown a marked drop in blood pressure. In all eight cases, the enlarged, overburdened hearts had been reduced in size. And the maintenance of life by artificial hormones after removal of the vital adrenal glands was exciting medical news.

Deadly Boric Acid?

Generations of American mothers have kept boric-acid powder in the medicine chest, believing it to be a harmless remedy for assorted ills such as eye inflammation, diaper rash or prickly heat. Last week Dr. Russell S. Fisher, Maryland's chief medical examiner, told the College of American Pathologists that boric acid can kill.

Fisher was not talking about the cases where the baby swallows boric-acid solution, or the powder gets mixed with the feeding formula by mistake. The news in his report was that the chemical can sometimes be absorbed through breaks in the skin in sufficient quantities to be fatal.

The seemingly mysterious deaths of six babies, from three weeks to seven months old (four in Baltimore, one in Boston, one in New York City) were traced by Dr. Fisher to boric-acid poisoning. The



From experience comes faith...

Four people...one a howling newcomer, utterly helpless, completely dependent, scarcely a moment of experience upon which to draw for strength. In dramatic contrast, the others radiate a confidence born of long experience. Theirs is com-

plete faith in their own ability...in each other...in the resources at their command. From experience comes faith.

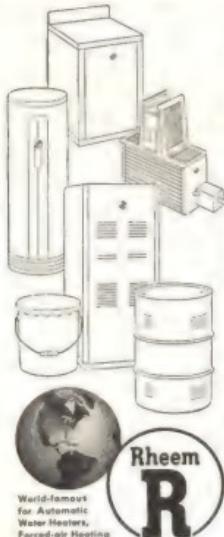
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supposedly soothing chemical had been absorbed through inflamed skin and had damaged tissues in the pancreas, liver and kidneys. Young babies are especially susceptible. Fisher thinks; he has found no fatalities in infants over seven months. Further finding: there is little danger with commercial baby powders in which boric acid is diluted with inert talc.

Forgotten Fundamentals

Modern medical science has produced scores of wonder drugs and made enormous technical advances. Has it meanwhile been losing the human touch? Yes, says Swiss Dr. René Burnand, who believes it is high time for a return to some forgotten fundamentals.

Writes Burnand, a lung specialist, in Paris' *Concours Médical*: "We live under the rule of pharmacy . . . The equation



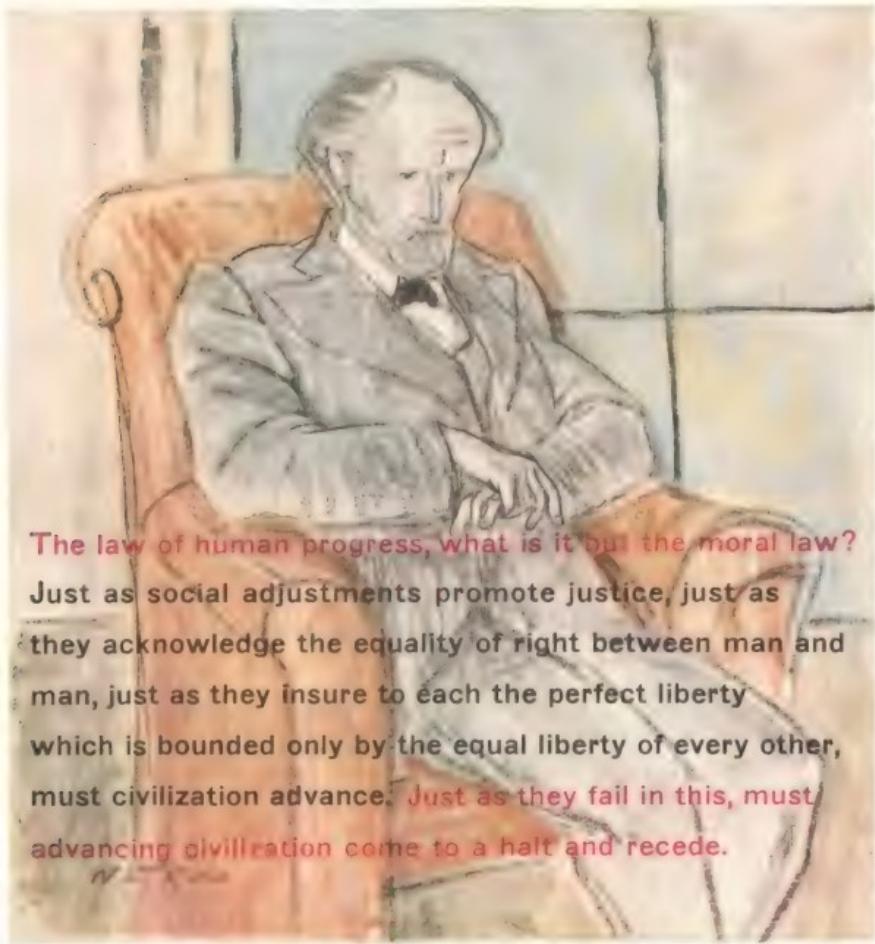
DR. BURNAND
Valor as well as drugs.

'Disease *a* equals drug *a'* not only tyrannizes the minds of the public, it haunts the practitioner, whose professional capacity is rated according to the skill with which he applies the formula. There is something still worse; mass medicine, so-called, mechanized to excess, tends to substitute an even more deceptive equation: 'Symptom *b* equals drug *b*.'

"Faced with a difficult case, too many physicians think it advisable to try a series of drugs, in the hope that a happy accident will point out the one, good, effective drug after a series of failures.

"The doctors are positively forgetting that the human organism possesses in itself the defenses, a potential for cure, which they should utilize more often, with more faith. Who in our day thinks of the resources of another age—moral, the will to health, valor . . . ? But these things are still powerful . . . The faith of the patient, his will to recover and to live, to recover by life and for life, are a powerful support for our prudent counsels."

HENRY GEORGE (PROGRESS AND POVERTY, 1879)



The law of human progress, what is it but the moral law? Just as social adjustments promote justice, just as they acknowledge the equality of right between man and man, just as they insure to each the perfect liberty which is bounded only by the equal liberty of every other, must civilization advance. Just as they fail in this, must advancing civilization come to a halt and recede.

ARTIST: FRANKLIN WATKINS

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SPORT

College Rodeo

"Fannin' and battin'" the shanks of a red-eyed Brahman bull, Harley May of Sul Ross College came winging out of the chute, absorbed three spine-cracking jolts, and ended up flat on his back on the tank-bark of Fort Worth's Will Rogers Coliseum. Grinning sheepishly, May got up, dusted off his skintight blue jeans and admitted ruefully: "I didn't do so good."

It was one of the few events in which 24-year-old Harley May had not done well in the fledgling (three-year-old) National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association championships. The son of a New Mexico rancher, May helped found N.I.R.A.



John Morissette

HARLEY MAY & BUCKING BRONC
He began on mules.

three years ago, ever since has been the association's "All-Around Cowboy." Last week Cowboy May, who got his riding start atop a mule at the age of two, was out to repeat in the roughest of all collegiate sports.

Wild & Woolly. The 1951 champion-ship, backed by the fast-growing 41-college association, was not on the grand scale of the famed Pendleton Roundup, but even the old pros admitted that the kids put on quite a show. Before the competition began, the Hardin-Simmons College cowboy band came whooping into the Coliseum, followed by the Apache Belles, a 34-girl marching and dancing group from Tyler Junior College, dressed in abbreviated white satin outfits and Indian headdress. Down behind the riding chutes, the college cowboys carefully checked over their equipment—from the slick "piggin' strings" (for tying calves) to the larger pieces of "rigging" (saddles,



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says Irma Harrison, Vice-President, Amri Oil Company, Tucson, Arizona

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that it makes long trips a real pleasure. I do about 100 miles of traffic driving a day here in Tucson and still average as much as

31 miles per gallon. I highly recommend the Hillman to anyone who wants an economical car with all the luxury and performance of a large car."



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boots, chaps) that cost the more sharply dressed competitors more than \$600 an outfit.

For the five days of the championship competition, 73 competitors roped and rode through the full rodeo schedule. The rough & tumble rides (for eight-second "etemities") on the 1,500-lb. brutish Brahmans* were matched by other wild & woolly events: bareback bronc riding, bulldogging, wild cow milking.

It was no game for beginners. Explained 22-year-old Cotton Rosser of California Polytechnic, who has been competing as a rodeo pro† since he was 14: "This is a sport you have to grow up with. It isn't just something you go out for."

Pounding Hooves. By the last performance ("go-round" in cowboy lingo), the contestants' gaudy shirts were in tatters, the carefully creased broad-brimmed hats had been mashed and shredded by pounding hooves, and the embroidered boots were mud-splattered. But the show was a rousing success.

Thousands of Fort Worth rodeo fans had come to watch the educated cowboys, had seen little Sul Ross College (enrollment: 1,000) of Alpine, Texas, ride off with the team title for the third straight year. Cotton Rosser's tight seat on the "rank" (i.e., fighting) stock won him individual show honors. But Sul Ross's captain, Harley May, again rode away with the All-Around Cowboy title (based on total points accumulated in year-long competition), with an all-around performance.

European Champions

"Basketball in Russia begins with Stalin," explained the deadpan manager of the Russian team. "From Vladivostok to Leningrad, everybody plays," said Team Captain Ivan Lissov, who called himself a "master sportsman." * That was about all anyone could get out of the visiting Russians, who were whisked daily from the Soviet Embassy to Paris' Palais des Sports and back, under the watchful eye of a hollow-cheeked cultural attache.

Whatever the reason, the Russian teamwork ("They pass without even looking," said one awed coach), plus a clowning Georgian named Otar Korkija, made the Russians look invincible last week, as they crushed eight straight opponents in the European basketball championships. Korkija, 28, balding and sporting a Cesar Romero mustache, convulsed the crowd by jumping for nonexistent balls, plung-

* To make sure that rodeo mounts will come out bucking, they are harnessed with a tight "blank" strap, fastened around the belly and croup. The strap is tightened just before the chute door opens, is quickly released again at the end of the ride.

† When legally competing for a college, N.I.R.A. recognizes a competitor's amateur standing, no matter how much money he has won in the professional circuit.

* Other players, with a bow to the amateur spirit, were identified as "students" or "cadets," though most European coaches called them "state professionals."

ing feet-first into the crowd, and faking stomach cramps. But whenever the chips were down, husky (6 ft. 2 in.) Otar Korkija dominated the backboards, and his deadly shooting (30 points in one game) gave the Russians a big lift.

It's the Rhythm. By the time they got to the finals against satellite Czechoslovakia, the Russians had gone a long way toward proving their theory that heavy, relentless pressure will, in the long run, always win. "It's not technique," explained Captain Lissov, "so much as physical condition and rhythm." After ballet-like warmups, the Russians invariably pounded on to the court and confounded opponents with rifle passes, cat-quick ball handling, and a rough & ready determination to get the ball off the backboards. Best Russian play: a fast U.S.-style break,



Russia's Korkija (No. 10)
It begins with Stalin.

three or four sleight-of-hand passes under the basket which left the befuddled defense falling all over itself, while one of the Russian outside men dunked the ball into the basket.

But in the final, before 18,000 fans, including Andrei Gromyko, the Russians ran into trouble: a stonewall defense thrown up by the stubborn Czechs (normal defense: man-to-man). And before it was over, as everyone had expected, the Russians got involved in a stirring row with the officials.

Yes & No. The trouble came in the final seconds of the tournament, as the scrappy Czechs tied the score at 44 apiece. Russia sank a foul shot, but the nervous player teetered forward across the line. The Czechs called a foot-fault. The Russians howled "Niet!" The officials first decided that the foul shot counted, then reversed themselves and called for an overtime period, backtracked again and

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Handler Vern Davis puts Berdach Dean "on display" for photographers after the English Setter won the best of breed award at the 27th Annual Dog Show, New York State Fair. Says Davis, "I wish every dog owner could see Berdach Dean. There's no finer example of what good care and good feeding can do for a dog. And perhaps just seeing how beautiful a dog can be would impress upon more owners the importance of choosing a dog's food wisely. Because it is so important, I always recommend Dash—the Armour dog food. Dash is fortified with liver, the richest of all meats!" Start your dog on Dash today. See the difference Dash makes in looks, appetite, disposition!

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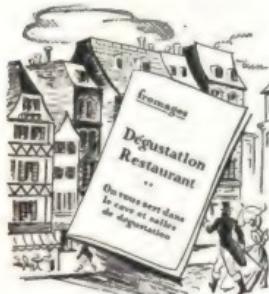
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In Paris, at the stroke of noon, when gastronomical matters shut down all commerce, your true cheeselover betakes himself to a little "Dégustation Restaurant." There, for the next two or three hours he may devote himself to the serious business of sampling from several hundred choice varieties.

First he will descend to the *caves* to investigate what special treasures this season may have just brought from the provinces. Then up he goes to the *salles de dégustation* . . . the tasting rooms . . . where trayful after trayful is brought forth for his judgment and enjoyment. Crusty bread, *vin rouge*, and as many cheeses as his critical taste buds can cope with, make the meal . . . to be climaxized with coffee black as midnight.



Few of us in this country would have the time or inclination for such a gustatory feat. But for us Kraft offers a "dégustation" that is more than ample for the American tempo.

For a warm day luncheon, a trayful of these fine natural varieties becomes the *pique de résistance* along with a tossed salad. You might consider lusty, golden *Chamelle* Brand flanked with lacy slices of Kraft's superb *Casino* Brand Swiss and a few wedges of ripe *Kraft Camembert*.

For a party around the barbecue grill:



Louis Rigal Roquefort which Kraft imports from France, and cubes of *Kay* Brand *Natural Cheddar* (on handy toothpicks perhaps) around a bright red *Casino* Brand *Gouda* or *Jay* Brand *Edam* from Holland.

Actually this is just a sample of the many wonderful natural varieties Kraft offers—some native, some imported. This summer—when these fine cheeses are such a special help with cool, casual meals—you'll want to discover many more of them.

gave the shot and the game to the Russians, amid the ringing boos of the crowd. Final score: 45-44.

Impressive as the overall Russian performance was, it was greeted with a shrug by one European team coach, familiar with the U.S.'s razzle-dazzle style of play. Said he, lumping the pride of Russia in a class with Slippery Rock Teachers': "Kentucky would take them by 30 points."

Who Won

¶ The U.S. Walker Cup team, for the twelfth time in 13 tries, over the British, 6-3; at Birkdale, England. Though the British players, in their best showing since their only victory of the series in 1938, managed to upset the three top U.S. players (Captain Willie Turnesa, Frank Stranahan and Charlie Coe) in the final singles, Dick Chapman, Bill Campbell, Sam Urzetta and Jim McHale came through to clinch the cup.

¶ The University of Washington crew, perennial powerhouse of U.S. rowing, the Pacific Coast championship, over California and Stanford; at Seattle.

¶ The Yale crew, the Carnegie Cup, for the first time in twelve years, over Princeton, Cornell and Syracuse; at Ithaca, N.Y.

¶ The Harvard crew, the Adams Cup, for the tenth straight time, over Navy and Pennsylvania; at Philadelphia.

¶ Sam Sneed, with a 17-under-par 263, the \$10,000 Greenbrier Open tournament; at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

¶ Russia's Mikhail Botvinnik, the world chess champion he has held since 1948, after a 24-game draw with Russia's David Bronstein; in Moscow.

¶ The Rokeby Stable's County Delight, the \$66,600 Gallant Fox Handicap, in a four-horse photofinish over Palestinian, Greek Ship and Lotowhite; at Jamaica, N.Y.

¶ Special Touch, the \$15,000 Premiere Handicap at Inglewood, Calif. The Calumet Farm's Citation, losing his fifth straight race, was fifth, the first time he has ever run out of the money.

¶ Mrs. Wantha Davis, who once beat Jockey Johnny Longden in a match race, the ninth running of the Pimlico Ladies' Race, over five other women jockeys; at Pimlico, Md.

BASEBALL'S BIG TEN

The major league leaders, after one month of play:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team: Brooklyn Dodgers
Pitcher: Sieckford, Boston (5-1)
Batter: Robinson, Brooklyn (.409)
Runs Batted In: Pafko, Chicago (22)
Home Runs: Hodges, Brooklyn (9)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team: New York Yankees
Pitcher: Lopat, New York (5-0)
Batter: Coan, Washington (.412)
Runs Batted In: Wertz, Detroit (23)
Home Runs: Williams, Boston (6)

Oh say can you see-

"That's Jonesey—putting out his flag again.

"He hasn't missed one Sunday in the eight years we've been neighbors. I used to kid him about it a lot. Asked him why didn't he buy a cannon to shoot off with it. He took it good-natured-like. But we got to talking last week about war in general. That was the first time I even knew he had a son.

"His boy, Joe, enlisted right after Pearl Harbor and got overseas fast. When young Joe came back, Jonesey met him at the railroad station, stayed up with him all night and rode out with him to the cemetery on the hill. After it was all over, the sergeant gave Jonesey the flag that had covered Joe. *That's it over there.* I don't kid Jonesey any more.

"Instead, I've been listening respectfully when he talks about the flag . . . only when he says it, it's Flag. With a capital F. Same capital F he puts on Freedom, which is what he really means. Jonesey sure made me think about Freedom a lot. For instance . . .

"When I vote, nobody knows where I put my X's. Nobody puts me in jail for picking out my own church. And no teachers tell my kids to spy on me and turn me in because I squawk about taxes or high prices. And when I told my boss I was quitting to open a little grocery with the dough I'd saved in war bonds, he wished me luck and said he'd have his missus buy their groceries from me.

"*That's* what Jonesey meant when he said our Freedom is right under our noses. Can't feel it or see it. But it's there just the same, wrapped up in every star and stripe in that Flag across the street.

"And, if you'll excuse me, I'm going outside and hoist *my own* Flag, too . . . just bought it last night. 'Oh say can you see? I sure can . . . now!!'

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She thought her tired was just a part

Her doctor's checkup
simple remedy helped get

So many people—of all ages—let a "rundown feeling" needlessly get the upper hand. They always feel tired and worn out—they just seem to lose interest in life. Their digestion may be off—their appetite poor. These could be symptoms of nutritional deficiency. Or they could mean an underactive thyroid—or some other glandular abnormality that a doctor can determine through a few tests.

Tragically, some do not seek medical aid soon enough, so that a slight thyroid deficiency, or some other glandular imbalance, leads to permanent disability. Gland secretions out of harmony too long can actually impair organs and their functions. High blood pressure, a strained heart, a damaged

liver could result. Many serious bodily disorders have early symptoms that seem to be no more than persistent minor irritations. Don't attempt to diagnose these symptoms yourself.

You could guess wrong

So don't try to treat yourself—it will cost you less in the long run to see your doctor. He has many tests—easy for you—that give him exact data on your true condition, and that tell him just what needs to be corrected.

Your doctor also has many new treatments because of the new drugs developed in recent years. For example, he may now adjust the infinitely complicated chemistry of your body





feeling of growing older

found the cause, and his
her back into her youthful stride

by prescribing a few tablets—working “miracles” in cases that formerly might have been “hopeless.”

But why wait till a miracle is necessary? Go to your doctor at least once a year. Let him examine you, run tests if necessary, and keep you in good health.

Do the sensible thing

Your doctor can save you from a tired, dreary existence—and even from unforeseen disaster—if you let him. Nothing is more valuable than good health—keeping it is a responsibility you owe to yourself and your family.

Let the doctor decide

Don't try to treat yourself. Go to your doctor. If you don't have a family physician, get one now. He will come to know your normal condition so well, he can quickly detect anything wrong. And at his command are medicine's amazing recent discoveries in diagnostic procedures, treatment, and new drugs.

Armour is proud of its share in the development of many of these drugs. They are available to you only through a doctor's prescription. He may, or may not, find you need one of them. But you'll feel better, stay better, if you let him decide. See your doctor regularly.

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It looks like a new secret weapon—and it's every bit as vital to American defense! Actually, it's a high-speed coal drill—just one of many hard-hitting, modern machines that make it possible for the American coal miner to out-produce any other miner in the world—3 to 1!

This year—in addition to peacetime demands—millions of tons of coal are urgently needed to power the making of ships and tanks and planes. Will there be enough coal for every need? Here's why America's privately managed coal companies can—and do—say YES!

Today, 97% of all coal is mechanically cut and 70% is mechanically loaded. The modern American miner is a skilled machine operator whose output has risen more than 20% since 1939. *This efficiency gain is one of the largest made by any American industry.*

At the modern mine, great preparation plants turn out far better coal. When this better coal is used under

the more efficient present-day boilers, it generates *three times* as much energy per ton. *Today, the coal sent to the nation's defense plants works harder for defense!*

New mines—1,000 of them in the last five years—are replacing "mined out" or unproductive properties. *These new mines alone, can produce more coal than all the coal mines of Communist Russia!*

Progressive private management, spurred by the powerful stimulus of free competition, has brought America's coal industry to a higher per-man output than ever before. America will have all the coal it needs to become strong—and stay strong!

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TIME, MAY 21, 1951

THE THEATER

New Play in Manhattan

Stalag 17 (by Donald Bevan and Edmund Trzcinski; produced by José Ferrer) is an unexpectedly bright little knick-knack, considering the nature of its subject and the lateness of the season. Set in a Nazi prison barracks full of U.S. airmen, toward the end of World War II, it mixes a good deal of earthy comedy with lively if commonplace melodrama. Somebody in the barracks is plainly blabbing the prisoners' small secrets to the Nazis. And when there is something really serious to



Fred Fehl

"*STALAG 17*"
Its hokum is untainted.

blab about—when a new prisoner confides that he set a Nazi train on fire—the informer's identity becomes crucial.

As a thriller, *Stalag 17* chugs along a straight formula route. But it goes at a decent clip, and in its way is quite uncompromising; it never taints its hokum with anything the least bit real. The humor, coming from prisoners rigidly confined to a few acres, is itself rigidly confined to a few topics, most of them supremely physical. But the men themselves, with their gripes and their razzing, form a diverting cross section from a rough-cut Polish-American G.I. to a Back Bay blueblood.

Playwrights Bevan & Trzcinski, who met during their years in a German prison camp, provide a few glimpses of Nazi brutality. But in general they display sharper memories for what goes over on the stage than what went on in their *stalag*. Producer Ferrer, in his boisterous staging, equally neglects mind and heart for spine and funnybone.

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SCIENCE

Birds of Mars

Behind a black wall of secrecy, the U.S. is climbing slowly toward a new level of warfare. In every U.S. aircraft factory, every technical institute and every electronics laboratory, the military phrase of the day is "guided missiles." What are these missiles? What is the source of their power? What can they do? Herewith a report on the newest weapons of war by TIME's Science editor, Jonathan Norton Leonard:

THE desert Tularosa Basin in southern New Mexico is a valley without a river. Fierce winds sweep across it, and dust devils whirl in the sun. On most days the valley is quiet, with only a scattered coming & going of military vehicles from White Sands Proving Ground (Army Ordnance) or Holloman Air Force Base. But sometimes a screaming roar echoes among the mountains, and a monstrous bird with a tail of flame flies straight into the sky. Or a slender, darlike object slips out of the belly of a B-52 and streaks over the horizon at several times the speed of sound.

These "birds" (so the misslemen call them) are the heirs presumptive of war. They fly from New Mexico; from Point Mugu, a pleasant Navy station on the coast of Southern California; from Patrick Air Force Base in Florida; from the deck of the Navy's converted seaplane tender *Norton Sound*. Few ordinary citizens have ever seen them fly. Few more have heard their roar or seen their soaring sparks of light or puffs of dust on the desert. But in closely guarded factories all over the U.S., the birds are hatching. The head of one U.S. aircraft company predicts that within ten years they will dominate air warfare, and that piloted aircraft will be used only for transport.

Weapon Genetics. The new war birds are direct descendants of the three great inventions of World War II. Only one of the three—radar—came to full use in combat. The German V-2 rocket, a sci-

tific triumph but a military failure, was developed too little; the atom bomb came too late. Both were held over as unfinished business for the next meeting of arms.

But things have changed since then. Radar and its electronic relatives promise exact guidance for the new missiles. The atom bomb makes even the most costly of the birds a sound military investment. From this ancestry have sprung the four principal types of guided missiles now under development.

SURFACE-TO-AIR[®] missiles, designed to bring down enemy aircraft, are gracefully tapered objects, 10 to 15 ft. long and 1 ft. or less in diameter. They are launched from a kind of gunmount. On their tails they have four fixed fins arranged at right angles to one another. These keep the missile stable in flight, like the feathers of an arrow. The control surfaces are four small, triangular, movable fins one-third of the way back from the missile's nose. They can steer the missile, roll it and even give it lift, like an airplane in flight. All the fins have supersonic shapes; they are made of solid metal, with thin, diamond-shaped cross sections.

AIR-TO-AIR missiles (fired by aircraft against other aircraft) need not be as big as their ground-launched relatives. They need carry less fuel because they do less climbing. Surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles may well spell the doom of conventional bombing tactics. Even when they rise all the way from the ground, the flaming birds will reach the bombers' altitude in something like one minute. They cannot be shot down and they cannot be dodged. They close so fast that a bomber's "evasive action" is like the slow writhing of a caterpillar trying to shake off a wasp.

AIR-TO-GROUND missiles are the bombers' best chance of passive defense, may allow them to stay out of reach of their

* A compromise of military terminology between the Army's "ground-to-air" and the Navy's "ship-to-air," now agreed upon by all services.

new enemies. The air-launched missiles will be "airplanes" powered by rocket motors that may push them up to 2,000 m.p.h. They will not look like airplanes; their fixed tail fins will have respectable size, but their four movable wings amidships will be metal triangles only a few feet long. The slim, sharp birds will swing out of the bomber's belly on two stiff arms. When fired, they will shoot ahead and vanish with blinding speed. Their accuracy need not be "pinpoint," for they can be made big enough to strike with atom bombs.

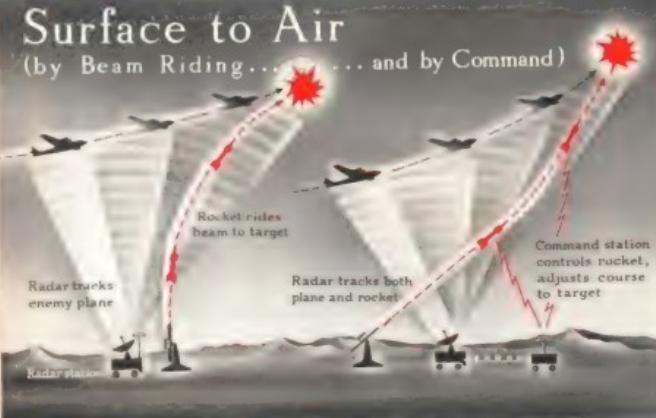
SURFACE-TO-SURFACE missiles are the biggest family of birds. They will range from modest "artillery" rockets to vast intercontinental monsters (still in development) whose designers already complain that they are in danger of "running out of earth." A typical surface-to-surface missile is about the size of V-2 (which was 46 ft. long, weighed 12.5 tons), but looks slimmer and longer. It is stabilized like the V-2 by carbon vanes acting on the gas blast from the rocket motor. It has more power than the V-2 and presumably much more range.

Rockets & Boosters. Basic to all guided missiles is the rocket motor, generally liquid-filled. When actually pushing a bird it vanishes in seconds, leaving only a vapor trail to remember it by. In its captive state—on a test stand, for example, at Reaction Motors, Inc., of Dover, N.J., or at Aerojet Engineering Corp. of Azusa, Calif.—it has a frightening sort of beauty.

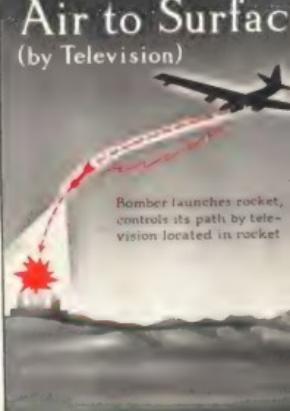
When cold, the motor itself is not at all impressive. Sometimes it is cylindrical; sometimes it has a distorted "Mac West" shape. At one end is a flaring tailpipe, at the other a complex snarl of pumps, tubes and valves (see diagram). But when the motor fires, things happen fast.

In a fraction of a second, a long, stiff, roaring flame stands out from the tailpipe. With some fuels the flame is bright, and must be observed through dark glasses. Sometimes it is faint blue with bright golden "leaves" (caused by shockwaves) standing stock-still in its core. With certain experimental fuels the flame is brilliant green with clouds of purplish smoke.

Surface to Air (by Beam Riding... ... and by Command)



Air to Surface (by Television)



The noise is beyond description: a ground-shaking roar combined with a high-pitched scream. On top of this rides ultrasonic sound that tears at the vitals, seeming to bypass the ears entirely.

The rocket motor takes an appreciable time to get the missile moving fast enough for the tail fins to grip the air. So most surface-to-air missiles are launched by boosters attached behind the missile's tail. These contain a solid propellant (a slow-burning explosive) that gives an enormous push for a second or so, and starts the missile fast enough to fly straight and true. When the booster burns out, it falls to earth with a whirring scream. The liquid-fueled motor takes over and brings the missile up to speed—several thousand m.p.h.

Ram-Jets & Planes. Not all missiles use rocket motors exclusively. Some have ram-jets, powerful jet engines that burn fuel (gasoline or kerosene) with the air that is crushed into their open noses by the speed of their flight. The great advantage of ram-jets is that they need no oxidizer (e.g., fuming nitric acid), which makes up two-thirds of a rocket motor's fuel load. Their chief weakness is that they have no starting thrust, and are not very efficient until they reach supersonic speed.

Ram-jet enthusiasts are sure that these faults can be overcome by rocket boosters to get the ram-jets started, or by launching them from fast airplanes. Many ram-jet missiles have been tested already, and some have vigorous admirers in the armed services. They will have to stay in the atmosphere, say at 70,000 ft., but they will gather oxygen as they fly, and their controlling fins will always have air to act upon.

It is the vast power of rockets and ram-jets, realized in speed, that makes guided missiles so important for war. The German V-2 was as brainless as an artillery shell, but it plowed toward the ground at 3,000 m.p.h. Not a single V-2 was ever shot down and most were not even seen.

Since the V-2 days, the missiles have taken on even more range and speed. Just as important, they have acquired brains (computers) and senses (guidance sys-



Department of Defense
VIKING ROCKET AFTER TAKE-OFF
For World War IV, clubs?

tems) to put them on their targets. These new devices, which bring weapon and target together, give the new missiles their devastating power to destroy.

Riders & Seekers. The simplest guidance system for surface-to-air missiles is radio "command guidance." The invading bomber will be tracked by a radar on the ground. When the missile is fired, its image will appear on the radar screen. Then the missile's radio pilot (safe on the ground) will steer his destroying bird close to the bomber, where a proximity fuse will explode its powerful warhead.

Another possibility is beam riding. As soon as the bomber is discovered by radar, a narrow radio beam will be trained upon it. The missile will contain electronic apparatus to pick up the beam and steer

the missile toward its center. As the beam swings with the motion of the bomber, the missile will swing, too. Coached by an automatic computer, the beam operator can lead the target (like a hunter leading a duck) and set the missile on a true collision course.

These systems have a common weakness. Their guidance is fuzziest just where it should be clearest: close to the target. Seeking or homing missiles will be free of this disability. Ground guidance will bring them to the general vicinity of the target. Then they will be on their own, to search for the target with their own senses and brains.

Passive seekers will pick up an emanation (light or heat) generated by the target and steer themselves toward it. Active seekers will send out radar pulses and steer toward anything solid enough to bounce them back. A hybrid is the semi-active seeker. In this system, a ground transmitter will illuminate the target with powerful radio waves. These, reflected from the target, will be picked up by the oncoming missile and will guide it in for the kill.

Television Steering. For air-launched missiles directed against invisible targets many miles from the mother plane, the problem is more difficult. They must gather their own guiding information. They may seek the target, attracted like deadly moths by the heat given off by a city or industrial area. More likely they will watch the ground ahead with radar or television eyes. The picture will pass over a microwave beam to the mother airplane. Sitting in his cockpit, the bombardier can watch a screen and see what the missile sees. If the missile is off its course (as determined by a map), he gives it radio hints that point it toward the target. When the doomed city comes in sight (at 30 miles per minute), he turns the missile downward. Then another radio signal or an automatic fuse explodes its atom bomb.

This baleful guidance system is not so futuristic as it sounds. Television-guided aircraft have already flown over U.S. cities. The remote-control pilots several

Air to Air (by Homing)



Surface to Surface (by Stars and Homing)



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hundred miles away saw rivers, bridges, buildings. "We picked out the city hall," said one pilot. "We could have flown that plane right into the mayor's office."

The television or radar-picture guidance system is good only for some 500 miles. At greater distances, the microwave beam between missile and mother plane will hit the curving earth. But less range than 500 miles is plenty for many vital missions. Keeping safely out of reach of enemy radar, the bomber could launch its attack. Presumably both plane and missile would keep radio silence until the missile has only minutes to fly. This would leave time for the guiding system to correct the course of the missile. It would not leave time for enemy interceptors to reach and attack the bomber.

Stars & Magnetism. Surface-to-surface missiles will have a wide choice of guidance systems. If the target is visible (from the ground or a high-flying airplane), the missile will be steered to it by radio command guidance. Usually the target will not be visible, but its position will be known on a map. Then the missile will follow a radio beam or steer automatically toward a selected point in a pattern of radio waves marked out in space. When it reaches that point it will curve downward. If the target's position is not known accurately, the missile will search for it with television or radar eyes, reporting its findings to a screen at a faraway control point. An operator watching the screen will steer the missile to the burst point.

Beyond the range of line-of-sight radio (a few hundred miles) the guidance problem gets tougher. The missile is on its own, and it must steer itself by some "frame of reference" that reaches all the way to the target. Several systems are in development, two of them familiar in principle: magnetic (compass) navigation and navigation by the stars.

Magnetically guided missiles steer like ships, by following automatically the pattern of the earth's magnetic field. When a long-range missile is guided by "automatic astro-navigation," it flies by night and has wise little telescopes to pick up certain stars. Photo-sensitive tubes note the position of the stars. This information, processed by a complicated electronic brain, tells the missile the course it is following over the surface of the earth. It corrects its own course if necessary; it knows when it reaches the target and when to explode its bomb.

Test Flight. Developing a missile is astonishingly difficult. It demands new metals, new chemicals, new electronics, even new kinds of thinking that only computing machines can do fast enough. There is, in addition, a very special headache. A missile cannot be flight-tested by a human pilot who lives to make his report. Once the missile is fired, it is gone forever. It turns into junk on the desert or sinks under the sea. So the misslemen have developed other methods of testing their single-flight birds.

The missile's first flights are generally made on a calculating machine, such as



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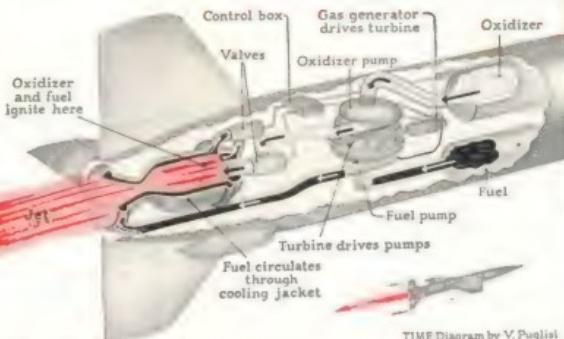


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ROCKET PROPULSION



TIME Diagram by V. Puglisi

ROCKET MOTOR for guided missiles, no larger than an ashcan, develops enormous power (100,000 lbs. of thrust) in a fraction of a second. When the motor is started, small amounts of fuel (aniline, alcohol or gasoline) combine with an oxidizer (liquid oxygen or fuming nitric acid) in the small gas generator. The hot gases produced spin a turbine to run centrifugal pumps. The bulk of the fuel is pumped first through the hollow walls of the tailpipe, serving as a cooling agent to keep the metal from melting. When the fuel meets the oxidizer in the main combustion chamber, the rocket motor fires.

the REAC (Reeves Instrument Corp.) analogue computer used by CalTech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory near Pasadena. The performance characteristics of the missile's components go into this brainy machine in the form of dial settings; the results come out as curves drawn on paper. A simulated flight takes only a few seconds and costs almost nothing. Between flights, adjustments can be made to see if the missile can be improved by altered tail surfaces or controls. To test such details by actual flights would cost a whole missile each time.

Real flame-and-metal tests are done at ranges equipped with elaborate instruments to catch and record every shred of information. The Army, whose domain is ground-launched missiles, does its testing at White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico. The Navy uses White Sands too and also conducts tests at Point Mugu, between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, or from the Norton Sound. The purpose of both Point Mugu and the Norton Sound is to support the fleet in its introduction of the new weapons.

The Air Force tests a great variety of missiles at Holloman near White Sands. Its Patrick Air Force Base at Banana River in Florida (150 miles south of Jacksonville) will be the testing ground for missiles too long for safe testing elsewhere. Patrick's advantage is that it can fly its birds over the thinly inhabited Bahamas, where a chain of instrument stations is now being built.

Sacrifice on the Desert. A "shot" at White Sands Proving Ground or Holloman Air Force Base is solemn with ritual.

The dusty desert to the east of the Organ Mountains is sown with nonhuman eyes: radars, telescopic cameras, instruments to measure the missile's enormous speed. Housed in small concrete buildings or perched on platforms, they cover the whole range, which is roughly 40 miles wide and 100 miles long. Roosting on high mountains are astronomical telescopes with 16-inch mirrors that can photograph the missile like a planet in space.

Among these stations run 8,000 miles of wire, and through the web throbs a pulse: an accurate time signal from a central station. The missile stands graceful and alone in the center of this great assembly like a sacrificial victim eyed by a thousand priests. The time signal beats the seconds over a chain of loudspeakers, and a grave voice counts the minutes before the moment of sacrifice. "Zero minus ten," chants the voice. "Zero minus nine, zero minus eight . . ."

In the peak-roofed concrete blockhouse near the launching point, red lights on a control panel are turning to green. All of them must be green before the missile is fired. If one light remains red, it means that some instrument or safety precaution is not in operation. Since 1947, when White Sands tossed a V-2 into an uninhabited hillside at Juárez, Mexico, some 50 miles away, the base has been preoccupied with safety. If a missile becomes "errant" (threatens to fly off the range), a safety officer "destructs" it by exploding it in the air.

At "zero" the bird flies off, trailing a shattering roar that echoes from the Organ Mountains. It disappears quickly into the deep blue sky. For human eyes the

flight is over, but instrument eyes are still watching. The antennas of the radars crane to follow the missile. The telescopes and cameras turn. When the missile starts falling they follow it down to its death far off on the desert.

Melody from Space. Sometimes the reports from the missile's instruments are recorded on magnetic tape in the form of audible tones that make a strange sort of music. The first thing heard when the tape is played back is the sound of the missile at rest. It is standing on the launching platform and is still at peace with the world. Some of its instruments make continuous tones, deep or shrill, like the drones of a bagpipe. Others report only at given intervals. These play a weird little tinkling tune, over & over, like a schoolboy proud of mastering his first piano exercise.

When the missile is fired, some instruments change their pitch as the temperature rises in the combustion chamber or the pressure increases. The tinkling melody plays on, but as the missile gathers speed, unpleasant sounds obscure it. The control fins struggle to keep the missile straight. Vibration builds up with the speed and makes a quavering growl. When the missile rolls, it sends out a long, often-repeated groan. All the sounds blend together, like modernistic discords on top of the tinkling melody.

At last the missile rises above the earth's atmosphere, and the discords die away. While the missile flies its vacuum course, there is no air to make it roll or vibrate. The fins no longer move. The bird is at peace in space, serene as an asteroid, and its instruments sing the cheerful song of a happy child.

When the missile curves back to the atmosphere, trouble starts again. The fins renew their struggle. Vibration and roll build up. Louder & louder rises their clamor, drowning the melody. Then comes a crackle of jumbled noise. The missile has reached the end of its flight and the singing instruments are dead.

Brain Problem. Misslemen feel that the propulsion question is now near its solution. Modern rocket motors are already powerful enough for most practical purposes and ram-jets are coming along. Guidance is a deeper problem. It is comparatively easy to design electronic senses and brains that will enable a missile to do almost anything, but building them so they will work dependably is another matter. Many a missile has misbehaved because of the failure of a 50° electric relay. "That bird cost \$100,000," the misslemen say. "It should have cost \$100,000.05."

An additional hazard is enemy countermeasures. Whenever a bird is in flight, it is possible, at least theoretically, to interfere with the forces that guide it. The enemy can confuse the poor bird by jamming its radio frequencies. He can make it seek electronic mirages to lure it to destruction. He may even seduce it by false instructions and make it destroy its friends.

Much work has been done on gadgets to prevent such misfortunes, but the bat-



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tle of counter-measures will never be over. New tricks and counter-tricks will always be possible. This eerie electronic warfare is the job of special groups in all the services. When counter-measure officers visit White Sands, the missleman "treat them like Russians."

Dropping the Pilot. When military soothsayers try to look into the future, they confess to considerable bewilderment. None can now predict how the new weapons will react upon one another and upon older weapons. Another unknown quantity is their cost, which is sure to be high. But many advantages are gained by dispensing with the human crewmen, who need space, visibility, heating and cooling, oxygen and pressurizing apparatus. And the crew of the modern bomber is an expensive item itself; it takes money and time to train its members.

Since the missile makes only one flight, it needs no fuel for a return trip. It has no landing gear or defensive armament. All these savings cut its cost while improving its performance. Probably the biggest saving will come from reduction of running life. A missile must be dependable, but it does not have to be built (like an airplane engine) so well that it will last for thousands of hours. In most cases a few minutes or hours is all the life it needs. When designers and manufacturers adjust their thinking to take advantage of this fact, great savings will result. One authority believes that if all possible savings are realized, a guided missile will cost only one-tenth as much as an airplane built for comparable duty.

The Age of Missiles. All the experts agree that guided missiles make the most difficult problem that military scientists have tackled so far—more difficult even than atomic bombs. The program has already drained the country dry of specially qualified scientists. Every missile plant and laboratory has a welcome for the newest young technician. When large-scale production begins, the pinch will be even tighter. Some misslemen think that the Government should shut down the television industry to free electronic men for guided-missile work.

No one thinks that the age of missile warfare will come all at once. It will develop gradually, painfully and expensively, with many costly mistakes. There will never be a golden age of push-button war, with the U.S. getting all the victories and the enemy getting all the grief. The older weapons, including the small-arms of the infantry, will still be needed, and must not be neglected. The Russians undoubtedly have missiles too. They captured thousands of German V-2 men and put them to work at once.

The misslemen seem to love their roaring, destructive birds. They admire their naked grace and praise the flash-quick cleverness of their electronic brains. But in their more reflective moments, they are likely to quote or paraphrase an aphorism which they attribute to Einstein: "If World War III is fought with atom-armed missiles, then World War IV will be fought with clubs."

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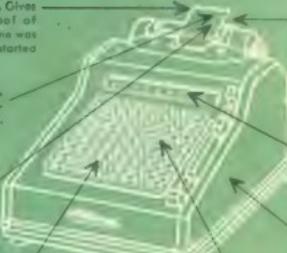
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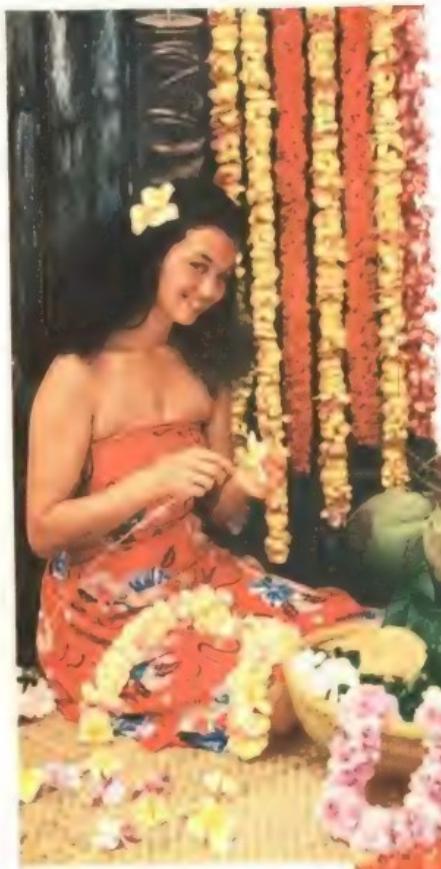
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OAHU—Surfboards make a thrilling scene as they race toward the beach at world-famous Waikiki.

Hawaii invites you with year-round charm. Come any time... come NOW!

EDUCATION

The Rollins Row (Cont'd)

For a few days at least, it had seemed as if the long row over the economy firings of 23 Rollins College faculty members might be simmering down at last. At an emergency session in Manhattan last month, a majority of the trustees had decided that President Paul A. Wagner would have to resign, and they had set a date for a Winter Park, Fla., meeting to make the final arrangements (TIME, May 7). But last week—before the meeting could take place—the whole row flared up again.

It began when about two-thirds of Rollins' 630 students went out on strike, threatened to stay out until the trustees cleared up the whole controversy once &



Associated Press

ROLLINS' MCKEAN
Who is president?

for all. Then the undergraduate weekly *Sandspur* put out a special anti-Wagner issue, accusing the president of distorting the facts about the college's financial crisis. Wagner denounced the issue as "filled with falsehoods . . . a smear on my reputation." Unless the editors retracted, said he, he would suspend them all.

The counterblast served only to heighten the tension. The *Sandspur* editors refused to retract, instead announced that they would put out another issue "in elaboration of the last one." Finally, two days ahead of their scheduled meeting, the majority of the trustees stepped in again.

This time, they formally announced that Wagner was fired. "During the last month of his administration," said the trustees, "one paramount fact became increasingly evident. That was that his services in behalf of the college have not contributed to the best interests of the institution." To take his place, they appointed as acting president Art Professor Hugh F.

"NONE TOUGHER!"



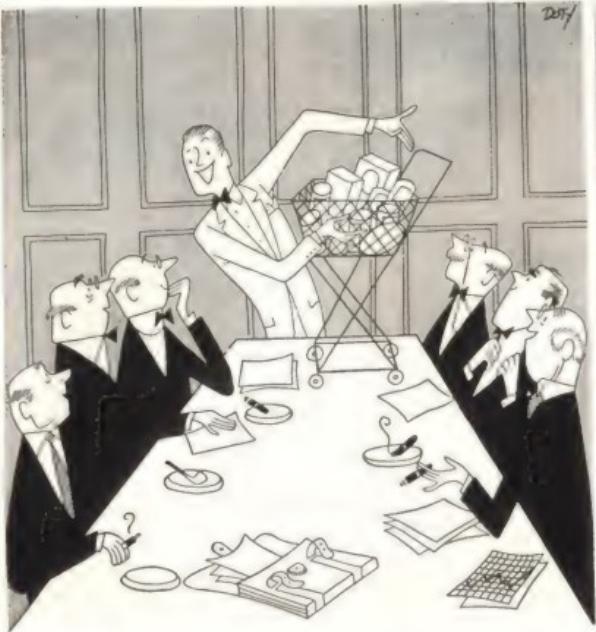
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Bill Reed was the best sales manager their food-processing company ever had — yet, the board of directors exchanged inquiring glances when Bill presented his plan to concentrate so much of their consumer advertising in one magazine.

"It's not a magazine my wife reads," challenged the chairman.

Bill Reed grinned. "That's just the point. Your wife doesn't do her own shopping. But the more than 2,600,000 women who read Family Circle are all shoppers. The only place they can buy it is at the checkout stands of 13 major grocery chains in 47 states and Canada..."

"I begin to see your point," interrupted the chairman. "With the trend to self-service retailing, we've got to sell those more than 2,600,000 housewife shoppers before they start reaching for brands."

"Exactly," replied Bill. "Family Circle is the keystone of our program. It leads all other monthly magazines in pages of food advertising. And while it's the pioneer, there are other grocery-distributed magazines. Combined, they

give us an audience of nearly 10 million customers who buy over 40% of the country's food for home consumption. That's our most economical market to advertise to because we know every reader is a shopper in stores where our products are sold!"

* * *

What About Other Products?

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center of
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in ...*



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Editor: NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO

McKean, 42, a Rollins graduate who has been on the faculty for 20 years, is married to one of the Rollins trustees. Though the trustees had approved all of Wagner's economy measures in the first place, they also decided that Rollins' finances were not in such bad shape after all, and agreed to reinstate all the faculty whom Wagner had fired with their consent.

But this week Paul Wagner was still fighting back. He declared the Manhattan decision illegal, on the basis that the meeting took place outside the state. Furthermore, said he, the majority of the trustees had not told the whole story. "Before taking this action, they offered me \$50,000 to resign. This was the third successive offer I have ignored. They must have finally realized that my principles are not for sale . . . I am still president of Rollins College, and intend to remain so unless legally removed . . . I will be in the president's office as usual."

Acquittal at Boulder

Ever since he testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee last December, Dr. David Hawkins knew that his job at Colorado University was hanging in the balance. Though he insisted that he was not a Communist when he was cleared to work on a historical project at Los Alamos in 1943, Hawkins admitted he had been a party member from 1938 until the spring of 1943. He also refused to give the names of fellow members who he believed had also dropped their Communist connections. Back in Denver, some of the state legislators were far from satisfied. Why, they demanded, was an ex-party member teaching at Boulder?

To answer the question, the Board of Regents called for a "comprehensive" investigation, ordered a list of seven charges against Hawkins submitted to the faculty's Committee on Privilege and Tenure. Last month the committee reported to the regents. It found that 1) Hawkins had honestly quit the party; 2) was under no obligation to disclose his former membership when he came to C.U.; and 3) should not be fired for deciding when confronted with the "moral choice" of turning informer, to follow his own conscience. The other charges, the committee decided, were either unproven or insufficient to warrant dismissal. Last week, after an open hearing, the regents voted 4 to 1 in favor of accepting the committee's recommendations.

Throughout all the uproar, philosopher Hawkins had remained just about the calmest man on the campus. To his friends, who object less to his Red past than to his stubborn use of domestic vermouth in Martinis, he had only one comment on his vindication: "Now, perhaps, we can all get back to work."

Law for Schoolmen

Dean Robert Hamilton of Wyoming University's College of Law has long been worried by school administrators' ignorance of the laws that especially concern them. Every year, he estimates, 12,000 law schools are involved in some 12,000 law-

suits costing more than \$7,000,000. If only the schoolmen knew more law, Dean Hamilton concluded, many of those cases could be avoided.

Last month he decided to launch a one-man crusade to set the schoolmen straight. He began printing an experimental law letter, sending it out to selected officials across the U.S. Before he knew it, subscription money was pouring in—from teachers, school superintendents and state departments of education. Last week, as Dean Hamilton mailed out his sixth letter, he knew that his experiment was a success.

For \$12 a year, subscribers get 26 letters filled with information about existing laws and those that are coming along. "At this time of year," one letter suggests, "you are doubtless beginning to think about teachers' contracts for next year." Then Lawyer Hamilton outlines some of the considerations to be kept in mind in drawing up contracts: state tenure laws, school codes, the authority of school boards. In two letters, Dean Hamilton explains the implications of the famed Vashti McCollum "released time" case (Time, Sept. 24, 1945), proposes a plan of procedure for carrying on "released time" programs of religious teaching "without too great danger of legal involvement."

To show the pitfalls of the laws of liability, Hamilton cites the case of a New York teacher who was held responsible when a student suffered a cerebral hemorrhage during a routine boxing match. Another case involved a 15-year-old girl in Michigan who fell from a school wall and later died. Although the trial judge overruled the jury, "this case should give educational administrators pause," warns Dean Hamilton. "Note the amount—\$10,000—the jury awarded the administrators of the girl's estate!"

The subjects Dean Hamilton hopes to cover in the future are endless—laws involving school transportation, the use of private residences for school purposes, saluting the flag, compulsory attendance, the rights of teachers to discipline their pupils, loyalty oaths, fraternities. "Administrators," says Hamilton, "need a sort of traffic light—red to warn them of danger spots, green to say go ahead. We are on our way to rescuing many."

Help from Point Four

The U.S. last week passed out its third slice of Point Four funds to a private educational institution.⁸ The slice: a \$297,525 grant-in-aid to Athens College, jointly founded and financed over the past 25 years by Greek and U.S. contributions. The new grant will go to provide scholarships during the next two years for 200 Greek students chosen by competitive examination. On the preferred list: applicants willing to return to rural areas as technicians and teachers.

* The others: a \$624,000 grant for the training of Near Eastern technicians at the American University of Beirut; \$40,000 for additional teachers and laboratory equipment at the Hooker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute in Liberia.



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MUSIC

Genuine Africa

Pearl Primus is a stocky, powerhouse dancer who has always tried to "express the culture of the Negro people." Until she went to Africa two years ago to study Negro dancing at its source, she always felt she was just "experimenting." Now, says Pearl, "when I put my feet down, I am putting my feet down, and the audience know it."

In Greenwich Village's Café Society last week, she gave her nightclub fans a prayer dance first. "That makes the audience think 'Here is a person who is serious,'" Pearl says. "Once I show them my dignified side, I can be as wild as I feel." When she got down to the "strength" and "fertility" dances, her thrusting,



Eileen Darby—Graphic House

PEARL PRIMUS
Working on her Ph.D.

thumping power, matched to the savage beat of a hand-patted African drum, was wild enough to stand the customer's hair on end. It was all certified genuine. "Everything I do is consistent with what I saw in Africa—except for wearing a bra. I have to make that concession to our modern standards."

In all, Pearl spent more than a year visiting 30 tribes—in the Gold Coast, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa and Nigeria. In western Nigeria, the Yoruba tribe named her "Omowale," or "child has returned home." She took part in stately court and social dances, was taught the ceremonials of puberty and hunting.

The primary lesson she learned: "To them the earth is the source of life. The ground is like the dynamo of life; once you make contact with it your torso becomes an electric conductor." The role of the dancer: to "take the solidness of the



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earth and transform it into the spirit of the sky."

Pearl, 31, now varies her nightclub routine with teaching (and working at Columbia University on her Ph. D. thesis in anthropology, to be published by Macmillan). She would like to do a whole "dance-play," has hopes of getting such a play produced on Broadway next year. With "actors trained by me," she would try to accomplish a threefold ambition: "To speak as an individual, to portray the spirit of Africa, and to do it through the African dance idiom."

What Happened to Jose?

José Iturbi, at 55, is a pianist who is regarded by a vast public as a saint of the keyboard, by critics as a fallen angel. Twenty-two years ago, when Valencia-born Jose made his U.S. debut, there were hardly enough superlatives to fit his playing. But last March, after his first Carnegie Hall recital in six years, the same judges shook their saddened heads, damned him as a perfunctory performer. They conceded that Iturbi still had his nimble technique, delicate shadings and tone colors. But, as the *Herald Tribune's* Jerome D. Bohm put it, that made it "all the more regrettable" that he "should care so little about the profounder aspects of his art."

What happened to Jose? So far as he is concerned, nothing. He scorns the critics as people who have decided "that a classical musician must be compatible with their ideas of what a classical musician should be." Adds Iturbi: "If I am not good enough, the audiences will not come any more and I shall give up playing."

"Million-Sized Audiences." A gay and garrulous showman, Iturbi doesn't have to worry about audiences staying away. In eight Hollywood films, he has created an Iturbi following of millions—many of whom never heard a concert pianist in their lives until they went to the neighborhood movie. His records (Victor) have earned him well over \$100,000 a year. Last week he wound up his latest U.S. tour with a concert in Miami which won the shouting approval of 2,300 fans. It was a typical Iturbi crowd-pleaser. After his first number, Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata ("a mechanical interpretation with some sweetness interpolated," said the *Miami Herald*), he noticed latecomers struggling for their seats. He promptly did a pantomime of launching into his second number, running his hands up & down the keyboard without touching the keys. The audience liked it so well that he did it again. After the concert, he signed autographs for an hour.

Iturbi's friends, as well as his critics, agree that it was Hollywood that brought out the showman in Jose. Says Producer Joe Pasternak, the man who persuaded him to make his first movie: "At first he didn't care for audiences. But when he had appeared in a couple of pictures, he began to feel the pulsing of million-sized audiences. It excited him, and he began playing to the biggest crowds in the world—the people who watch movie screens."

Jose himself points out that his career

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in show business began long before Hollywood—in Valencia, at the age of seven. A child prodigy, he got the job of besting out tunes in the local nickelodeon to help support his family. "From the beginning, music meant money to me—it was very serious."

"*Be a Good Fellow,*" Jose is well accustomed to the money now, frets that anybody should think he is not serious about the music. Resting from his latest tour in his porticoed mansion in Beverly Hills, where he lives like a grande, he reflected last week on his Hollywood career. "When the movies first asked me to play for them, I was worried that they might ask me to play popular music and to play it in a way quite different from the standards of concert playing. But I was allowed to play classical music."

"Then one day Mr. Pasternak said to me: 'Jose, you don't have to do this if you



ITURBI & GARLAND
To him, music means money.

don't want to, but what about a number with Judy Garland—semi-popular?' I thought I would be a good fellow so I said O.K.—on one condition—that it should be a really hot number, at the top of its own class. You know the result. I played boogie-woogie, and I enjoyed it!" (The movie: *Thousands Cheer*, with Gene Kelly, Kathryn Grayson, Judy Garland and a clutch of other stars, 1943.)

To Please. Playing boogie-woogie once, says Jose, did not mean that he was giving up classical music. "I did it to please. It was like a joke at a party. A man tells one story and it comes off. Maybe he tells another, then another. But if he keeps on telling stories, very soon people do not take anything he says seriously. I did not want this thing to happen to me so I cut the boogie-woogie short. I tell only one joke—then I stop."

The fallen-angel school of critics just disagreed. They thought Jose had never stopped.

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MILESTONES

Born. To James Stewart, 42, stage and cinemactor (*Harvey*, *Philadelphia Story*, *Jackpot*), and Gloria Hatrick McLean Stewart, 32, ex-model and ex-daughter-in-law of the late Evelyn Walsh (Hope Diamond) McLean: their first children, twin girls; in Los Angeles. Names: undecided. Weights: 6 lbs. 2 oz.; 5 lbs. 14 oz.

Married. Otto of Habsburg, 38, pretender to the throne of the pre-World War I Austro-Hungarian empire; and Princess Regina of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, 26; in Nancy, France (see INTERNATIONAL).

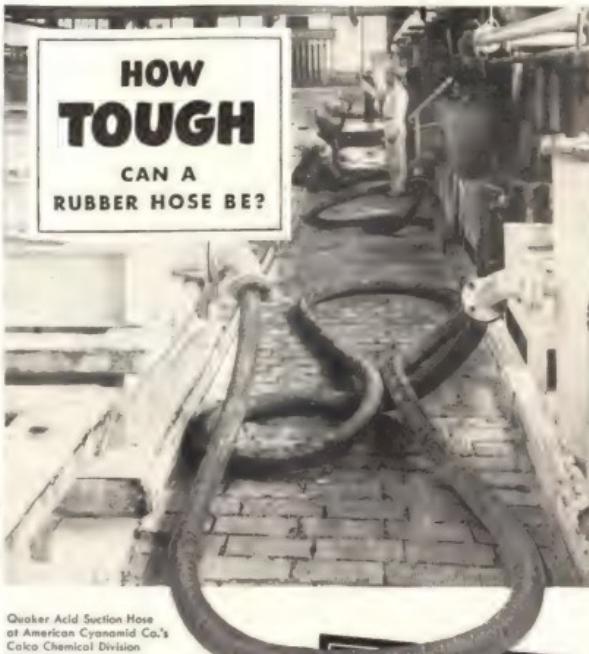
Died. Warner Baxter, 58, veteran cimemactor; after long illness; in Beverly Hills, Calif. Starting out in the movies in 1916, he led a quiet private life, over the years made a smooth transition from romantic roles (*To Mary—With Love*) to character parts (*Kidnapped*), won Hollywood's second actor's "Oscar" (1929) as the original "Cisco Kid" in the first outdoor all-talking western, *In Old Arizona*.

Died. Colonel General Vasily Vasiliyevich Ulrich, 62, who as presiding judge of the Moscow purge trials in the '30s teamed up with Public Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky to doom scores of erstwhile comrades, won for himself the tag of "Stalin's Executioner," the reputation of having pronounced more death sentences than any other "jurist" alive; of undisclosed causes; in Moscow.

Died. John Kee, 76, since 1933 Democratic Congressman from West Virginia, for the past two years chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; of a heart attack while conducting a committee meeting; in Washington. A quiet, scholarly lawyer, he hewed faithfully to the Administration line without yielding his right to speak his mind, last fall suggested that Administration officials not concerned with foreign policy should "keep their big mouths shut."

Died. Oscar Stanton De Priest, 80, first Negro to serve on Chicago's city council (1915-17), first of his race ever sent by Northern voters to the House of Representatives* (three-term Congressman from Chicago's "Black Belt," 1920-35); of a kidney ailment; in Chicago. In Washington he worked unceasingly for a national anti-lynching law. His wife and Mrs. Herbert Hoover scandalized the South when the First Lady received her at a White House tea; shortly thereafter Alabama's late Senator "Tom-Tom" Heflin calculated that to "punch De Priest in the nose" would be worth at least 50,000 votes when Heflin ran for re-election.

* Beginning with the 41st Congress (1869-71), the South sent 20 Negroes to the House. The last to serve: Republican Representative George H. White of North Carolina, twice elected (1897-1901) by a Populist-Republican fusion of Negroes and whites.



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

STATE OF BUSINESS

The 54¢ Dollar

If in the depression years 1935-39 the U.S. dollar was worth \$1 in buying power, it is now worth only 54¢, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week. This is a drop of 46¢ since the start of the Korean war. Compared to 1914, the dollar is worth a mere 39¢.

CONTROLS

"Woefully Weak"

A posse of cattlemen whooped into Washington last week to take justice into their own hands. They aimed to hang price controls on a sour apple tree. If that meant higher meat prices, they had a quick answer. Meat Packer Chris Finkbeiner of Little Rock, Ark. advised housewives: "If the money runs low, then just eat lower on the hog."

Though meat controls were the cattle-men's main target, the Administration feared that the meatmen were linked up with the potent cotton bloc to blast the entire price control program, now up for renewal by Congress. One cattleman admitted that "our aim is to kill all price controls."

As usual, most of the fire was directed at Price Boss Michael V. Di Salle, whose 18% rollbacks of livestock prices start going into effect next week. On short notice, Di Salle was hauled before the House Agriculture Committee to defend his order. Who, asked Cattle Congressman W. R. Poage of Waco, Texas, will bear the brunt of the rollbacks? Won't it be the ranchers? And what immediate relief, asked another representative, can consumers expect? For hours Mike Di Salle took it on the chin, supplied generalities rather than facts & figures. Finally, he stepped wearily down with the comment: "I'm bleeding." Snapped Committee Chairman Harold Cooley of North Carolina: "He made out a woefully weak case."

"I Raise Cattle." But the show put on by the cattlemen that night was even worse. In the banquet hall of the National Press Club, they threw a "more meat" dinner for 300 lawmakers and newsmen. After dinner, a panel of "experts," appointed by 19 meat-industry associations, faced the guests. Were there any questions from the floor? There were plenty.

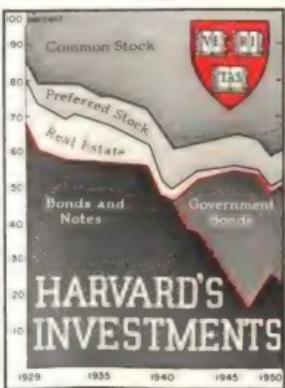
One reporter asked for figures showing just how the various segments of the meat industry would be hurt by Di Salle's rollbacks. Admitted Loren C. Bamert, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association: "I raise cattle, and I don't think these regulations will hurt me. Maybe some of the other gentlemen can tell you how they will be hurt." They couldn't. With beef at 152% of parity, asked one newsmen, how could the meatmen complain about the rollback ordered by Di Salle? President Allan Kline of the American Farm Bureau Federation an-



Loring—Providence Evening Bulletin
"RIDE 'EM, COWBOY!"
He's bleeding.

swered the question with a ten-minute dissertation on the American way of life. Cried Agriculture Committeeman Cooley, one of the guests: "You gentlemen have failed to answer a single question put to you by the press." Added he on the floor of the House next day: "They were . . . woefully weak."

Trouble in the West. While the fight raged in Washington, more troubles were piling up for Mike Di Salle in the West. Feeders, who bring the cattle from the range and fatten them for slaughter, were threatening to stop feeding entirely. Furthermore, the severest drought in 30 years had forced Texas ranchers to hurry their cattle out of the state for pasturing much earlier than usual. With good pasture land



Time Chart by R. M. Chapin, Jr.

filled up, many an animal will have to be slaughtered before it is properly fattened.

In Illinois' De Kalb County, deep in the heart of the corn belt, and in Kansas City, feeders were hurriedly unloading "unfinished" (i.e., underweight) cattle, to beat the rollback order. Said Feeder Chauncey B. Watson, who handles upwards of 2,000 head a year: "What Di Salle forgets [in his rollback order] is that we feeders bought these cattle at 152% of parity." Watson, like many another feeder, would not buy any more animals before October, when the 18% rollback is completed.

If feeders carry through on their threat not to buy this summer, U.S. meat eaters can expect a sharp drop in the beef supply by winter. Those who remembered the final days of OPA knew that too much price tampering from Washington might well upset the process of increasing the supply of meat on the legitimate market. In the past year, it was the prospect of continued high prices that encouraged cattlemen to boost their herds from 80 million to 82.4 million, close to the wartime peak of 1945. The answer to high meat prices is bigger production. If production is checked by price ceilings—and demand continues to grow—then the U.S. will not have rationing by price, as in the past. It will have rationing by coupon.

INVESTMENT

College Lesson

As the oldest existing corporation in the Western Hemisphere, Harvard University can teach many a sharp financial lesson to managers of industrial pension plans and other big investment funds. With the notable exception of John Hancock,^{*} Harvard treasurers have usually invested the corporation's money wisely. Last week, in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, Treasurer Paul Codman Cabot gave the first detailed explanation of the investment philosophy that has helped build Harvard's General Fund (endowment) to more than \$250 million, biggest university fund in the U.S.

The history of Harvard investment follows the economic pattern of a developing America. Harvard grew up with the country and helped it grow. When its investment in the Middlesex Canal had to be written off as a "Doubtful and Desperate Debt" because a newfangled steam railroad took all the business, Harvard moved fast to keep up with the changing times. It bought railroad bonds. As the New England textile industry grew up in its backyard, it saw another opportunity: such big companies as Pacific

* Hancock slipped off to the Continental Congress in 1774 with the university's treasury. He ignored popular suggestions that he resign, surrendered £16,000 of the treasury funds only when Harvard sent a tutor to Philadelphia to collect them. Not until Hancock died 16 years later did Harvard recover all its property.



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Mills and Amoskeag Mills were partly built with Harvard money.

When the Civil War brought inflation, Harvard quickly hedged; it sold its fixed-income securities, invested in real estate. By 1881, some 40% of the university fund was tied up in land, including such choice morsels as the Boston corner lot which is now the site of Jordan Marsh Co., New England's biggest department store. Not until Boston Banker Charles Francis Adams became treasurer in 1898 did Harvard start shifting from real estate to common stocks. When the 1929 Wall Street crash put many good securities on the bargain counter, Harvard bought stocks faster than ever (*see chart*), now holds \$112 million worth.⁹

In buying common stocks, Harvard trustees have "generally recognized the danger of improperly reaching for income," i.e., buying speculative securities for their high dividend return rather than sounder securities with lower returns. They have further delivered themselves from temptation by arbitrarily paying the college a stated income on endowments (4.2% this year), putting the excess in a reserve to draw on in bad years. Thus, they are less tempted to take flyers in search of high, short-term returns. Treasurer Cabot hopes to add to the reserve, which last year totaled \$5,687,000, until it equals one year's investment income (last year: \$7,500,000). Thus, the fund (which contributes only 25% of the income needed to run Harvard) will take much of the dividend uncertainty out of common stock investment, have enough to tide it over bad dividend years.

EARNINGS

Less from More

The biggest manufacturing corporation in the U.S. last week reported the biggest first-quarter sales in its history. General Motors' sales of \$1,959,879,617 for the first quarter of 1951 were about 13% higher than the first three months of last year. But taxes had climbed so much faster that net income dropped by about 33%—to \$141 million. (General Motors stock dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ in two days, helped drive down the entire market.)

Other companies had better news for stockholders last week:

¶ Packard Motor Car Co. cashed in on its sleek 1951 models, earned \$2,499,973 in the first quarter, compared to a \$259,- $\frac{1}{2}$ loss last year.

¶ United Air Lines had its best first-quarter profit in its 25-year history. First-quarter earnings were \$1,371,834, compared to a \$1,993,681 loss last year.

¶ Philco Corp.'s sales were a record \$113,- $\frac{1}{2}$ 4,000, but profits inched up only some 6% to \$4,354,000 in the first quarter.

* Some Crimson-held blue chips in the 1950 portfolio: \$3,000,000 of General Electric Co. (74,000 shares), more than \$1,000,000 each of Union Carbide, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), American Telephone & Telegraph, Seaboard Oil, Texas Co., Texas Pacific Coal & Oil, Illinois Power, Niagara Mohawk, Ohio Edison.



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written for "The Inside Story of Air Conditioning"

TYphoon AIR CONDITIONING CO., INC.

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¶ Western Union Telegraph Co. reported a \$2,230,557 profit in the first quarter, compared to \$2,36,766 last year.

SHOW BUSINESS

No Sale I

The deal by which a syndicate headed by Louis Lurie, a San Francisco realtor, hoped to buy control of Warner Brothers (TIME, May 14) fell through last week. Explained President Harry Warner: "We could not withdraw from the great undertaking that has been so vital a part of our lives."

Actually, the reason was far less sentimental. The two parties could not settle problems arising from an antitrust decree which will split Warner's moviemaking and theater-owning operations. The deal collapsed when the Lurie group refused to give a written guarantee that it would assume responsibility for any penalties growing out of the antitrust suit.

No Sale II

In shopping around for a buyer for his American Broadcasting Co., Edward J. Noble has dickered with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., and Publisher Walter (Philadelphia Inquirer) Annenberg. Fortnight ago, Noble was dickered with two hot new prospects: the Columbia Broadcasting System and United Paramount Theaters, Inc. His asking price was \$28 million. Last week, all the negotiations fell through. Reason: after all the offers, Ed Noble finally decided that ABC was just too good to part with.

TEXTILES

Enter Dacron

U.S. retailers, who had watched nylon work a revolution in the hosiery market, were in the midst of another Du Pont revolution last week. On sale were men's shirts and women's blouses of Dacron, a synthetic which may do the same thing to wool that nylon did to silk. In the next few weeks, men's suits of Dacron will be sold all over the country.

Manhattan's Witty Bros. announced it will make 100% Dacron summer-weight suits to sell for \$95 in about 60 stores all over the U.S., including San Francisco's Roos Bros., Boston's Kennedy's, Kansas City's Palace Clothing Co. Suits made from Dacron are lighter and cooler than summer-weight wool, will not wrinkle, stretch or fade; the crease in the trousers can only be removed with a hot iron. Last summer, Witty made experimental suits for 200 test customers. One man accidentally tumbled out of a canoe while wearing his Dacron suit; after hanging the suit up to dry for a few hours, he took it down wrinkle-free and still sharply creased. Another cleaned his by tossing it into a washing machine; it came out in perfect condition. (Actually, the suits should be dry-cleaned to prevent the lining from wrinkling, though most ordinary

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spots can be washed off with soap & water.)

Suitmaker Hart Schaffner & Marx is also using Dacron in 3,500 summer-weight suits to go on sale in 75 stores for \$29.50. These suits are a blend of 55% Dacron and 45% wool. Hart Schaffner & Marx says it added the wool because all Dacron builds up a charge of static electricity during dry weather, clings to the skin. Du Pont has been working on this, has made a lot of progress in solving it.

Du Pont's Delaware plant makes Dacron on a pilot plant scale, can supply Witty with fiber for only 1,600 suits this year. Big-scale deliveries of Dacron must wait until 1953, when Du Pont finishes its new plant at Kinston, N.C.

FOREIGN TRADE Fair Exchange?

In the winter resort town of Torquay, on the south coast of England, the U.S. and 33 other nations wound up seven months of give & take discussion on cutting tariffs. When the U.S. totted up the results of the conference last week, it found that it had given more than it had taken. The U.S. granted tariff cuts up to 50% on \$419 million of imports (as of 1949). The cuts apply to such strategic metals as lead, chrome and vanadium, and such luxuries as orchids and champagne. In return, the U.S. got tariff reductions from other nations on \$1,057,000,000 of exports. Included in this list: typewriters, motor vehicles, tires, electric motors and dynamos. But the U.S. tariff cuts were given "across the board" (i.e., concessions to one country were automatically extended to all countries) while the other Torquay agreements were strictly bilateral.

The U.S. persuaded Canada to lower tariffs on 261 items; it failed to wring a single important concession from the rest of the British Commonwealth. But since the U.S. offered its tariff cuts to all countries participating in the conference, the British Commonwealth got the benefit of U.S. cuts anyway.

While the conference was something less than a success because of the Commonwealth stand, it did prove, once again, that the U.S. is willing to do more than its share to lower tariffs and help free world trade for the benefit of all.

CORPORATIONS

Trailer King

On the road to Detroit's airport, a half-mile-long line of cars crawled along bumper to bumper behind a huge trailer-truck. Suddenly one car swerved out of line, passed the others and drew up alongside the slow-moving truck. Out jumped a barrel-chested, thick-necked man who poked his head in the cab and said: "Why don't you pull over? You're the kind of guy that makes people mad at trucks."

The man who bawled out the truck driver was Roy A. (for August) Fruehauf, 42, president of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. As head of the company which puts more trailers (i.e., freight vans pulled behind trucks or "truck-tractors") on the road than any other trailer-maker, he has a public-relations job to perform. The trailers' size (biggest is 32 ft, 34 in. long, carries 35,000 lbs, plus the bad road manners of many of their drivers have helped stir up anti-trucking sentiment around the U.S., and given Fruehauf one of its biggest headaches. But though motorists fume, truckers think that trailers are just about the greatest invention since the gasoline engine.

Post Office on Wheels. Fruehauf's company "invented" the modern trailer and has paced the trailer industry for 36 years. In 1915, Roy August Fruehauf, a Detroit blacksmith and wagonmaker, was persuaded by his eldest son, Harvey (then earning \$7 a week), to build a trailer with hard rubber tires and open slat sides for hauling lumber. He didn't think much of it, but Harvey thought it had such possibilities that he plugged it in trade journals with the slogan: "A horse can haul more than he can carry. So can a motor truck." The slogan worked so well for Fruehauf that the company's small volume (\$22,000) reached \$700,000 in four years. Fruehauf kept right on growing, did much to build the modern long-distance trucking industry.

In its eight plants around the U.S. and Canada (headquarters: Detroit), Fruehauf now produces scores of stock trailer models, including refrigerator cars, liquid tank carriers, log haulers, livestock vans. But much of its business still comes from customers who need special trailers which

Fruehauf designs for them. For example, during World War II Fruehauf made everything for the Army & Navy from front-line field hospitals to portable command posts and searchlight carriers. Fruehauf's latest model for the Government: a truck post office. It is being designed so that mail can be sorted en route, thus cut delivery time.

In 1950, Fruehauf sales reached \$132 million, 7½% better than 1949. Sales in the first quarter of 1951 shot up to \$41.4 million, almost twice the record of last year, and the net was \$2,400,000, up 24%. Roy Fruehauf sees no reason why sales should not double this year, reach \$260 million. Last week Fruehauf went to work on a new \$50 million Government order, added to its backlog of \$50 million in civilian orders and an earlier \$50 million in military contracts.

Clogged Production. But Roy Fruehauf's problem is not selling trailers; it is making them despite material shortages. When truck tires ran short early this year, Fruehauf kept its production lines rolling by delivering trailers, removing the tires and using them for new deliveries, leaving customers to find their own tires.

The Government has now heeded to listen to the truckers' plea for materials with a more sympathetic ear, has started to funnel more scarce materials away from light trucks to heavy truck & trailer makers. (By diverting rubber from civilian tires, rubbersmen increased truck-tire output last month to 360,000 from 317,000 in March.)

Roy Fruehauf has found no such solution for the growing opposition to big trucks and trailers. State after state has been clamping down hard on truckers for overloading (TIME, Jan. 22). But Roy Fruehauf is not worried that the trucking industry will be seriously hurt. Said he: "Everything we eat, use, or wear travels by truck and trailers."



ROY FRUEHAUF
"Why don't you pull over?"

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First Million

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. this week became the first corporation in the world to have a million stockholders. The millionaire: Brady Denton, 33, a Buick salesman in Saginaw, Mich., who, with his wife as joint owner, bought seven shares of A.T. & T. at \$155 a share, will get \$63 in dividends every year.

PERSONNEL

Like Father, Like Son

At a whistle-stop near Crookston, Minn., one day last week, the brakeman on a Great Northern local turned to the conductor and said: "Well, we got the new boss." "Who?" asked the conductor. "John Budd?" "Yup," said the brakeman, "his father always wanted him to have the job."

At 43, John Budd, son of longtime



Associated Press

GREAT NORTHERN'S BUDD

"Yup," said the brakeman.

(1919-32) Great Northern President Ralph Budd, became the second youngest president of a major U.S. railroad. During summer vacations from Yale Budd worked on a survey gang for the road, became assistant to the Great Northern's chief electrical engineer on graduation in 1930, and in 1940 (long after his father had left the road to head the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) became a division head in Oregon.

After the war, in which he was a colonel in the Army, Budd became president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, where he took the road from a \$517,901 deficit in 1946 to a \$84,483 profit in 1947. He returned to the Great Northern as operating vice president in 1949. His first job as Great Northern boss: buying \$14.5 million worth of new equipment.

* Youngest: Chicago Great Western Railway Co.'s William Deramus III, who was 33 when he took the job in 1949.

MEN WHO GET AHEAD

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RELIGION

Danger of Italics

The *Christian Century* published an exchange of learned letters last week on the niceties of biblical translating. One contributor, Steven T. Byington, took a stand against the practice, long common in printing the King James version, of italicizing all words not in the original texts. Byington's objection: the unpracticed reader is apt to infer emphasis where no emphasis is intended. For example, he said, take *I Kings 13:27*.

Since neither Byington nor the *Christian Century* bothered to quote *I Kings 13:27*, readers rushed to their Bibles. There they read: "And he spake to his sons, saying, Saddle me the ass. And they saddled him."

Student Chaplains

Army Chaplain Rudolf Albert Renfer had just finished a Sunday battlefield sermon somewhere in Germany when shrapnel from enemy artillery put him out of World War II. Two years ago, Presbyterian Renfer became professor of church history and missions at nondenominational, fundamentalist Dallas Theological Seminary. But when the Korean war broke out, he began worrying about the chaplaincy again—a branch of the ministry that looked as though it would be around for a long time.

His own experience had shown up plenty of shortcomings in the training of chaplains, he decided. There had been too much "material emphasis in chaplains' training, the emphasis on the purely social gospel. When a man is dying, he doesn't give a hang about social betterment. In the last analysis, what he wants is a ministry of conviction and spiritual comfort." Renfer felt that, at fundamentalist Dallas, most of his young theologians hardly needed to be told that. But he thought there ought to be a special course "to teach them a new way to use a tool they already have or should have." He started what is considered the first specific course in chaplaincy training to be offered in a seminary.

Last week, after 32 lectures from Professor Renfer and visiting chaplains, six theological students of assorted denominations took the final exam. Most of their curriculum had dealt with technical matters, e.g., "Types of Ministry and Duty" on shipboard, with the Air Force, the infantry, in hospitals, and in induction and separation centers. Next semester, with an estimated enrollment of 20, Renfer expects to include training in such skills as pitching a pup tent, finding a water supply, staying healthy while living in the open.

Renfer stresses the Army's character-building program, but warns his chaplains-to-be that character-building isn't enough by itself; it has to be accompanied by spiritual aid. He soberly advises against trying to cheer up the wounded with jokes. "I don't do that," he says. "I always say to myself: 'I may never see that boy again. This may be my last chance to give him spiritual conviction and comfort.'"

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Vocation of a Benedictine

Dressed in rough, blue denim work clothes, the Benedictine nuns of St. Louis du Temple were busy one day last week plastering the walls of their new convent at Limon, near Paris. As they worked, a nun in full habit picked her way through the chaos of scaffolding, pipes and plaster, and the others turned to look at her with sharp interest. Even the Mère Abbess showed special respect. The abbess pointed to the outline of a Gothic window above a freshly mortared chapel wall: "And there, Mère Geneviève, we shall need three large windows."

Intently and seriously, Mère Geneviève studied the space for which she will design the stained glass. The brief journey from her convent at suburban Meudon involved a rare trip into the outside world for the 62-year-old nun who has spent 34 years of her life behind convent walls. Yet in the outside world she is fast becoming a celebrity. Artists and connoisseurs of Paris compare her work with that of Rembrandt, Dürer, Goya. French courtesans drive out from Paris to the convent at Meudon where she painstakingly turns out her strong, tortured etchings. But Mère Geneviève takes no notice of the sudden fame that might have dazzled her 34 years ago, when she was Marcelle Gallois, Paris art student.

Trying Too Hard. Marcelle Gallois seemed like countless other would-be painters of the day. What brought her to the Benedictines was a combination of esthetic and religious feelings that for years left her vocation in doubt. She describes a memorable Easter-week visit, at the age of 23, to church services at the convent she later entered.

From the shadows came the slow, profound chanting of Jeremiah's lament for Christ. Her attention was riveted on a Benedictine monk who might have been a



MÈRE GENEVIÈVE
Her heart was entangled.



FIFTH STATION OF THE CROSS*
The sisters were puzzled.

figure in one of her own drawings today. "He had an air which did not please me, an aspect rough and terrible. He was wearing a strange, black costume—austrée, and with lines that recalled an earlier, more primitive age—a pointed hood, a belt of leather. What end was he seeking? I wondered. The austere grandeur of his habit, of that belt which hung from his waist, somehow entangled my heart in a way that was incurable." In 1917 she was admitted to the Benedictines of the Rue Monseur.

The way she had chosen was not easy for Geneviève (the name she took as a nun, from the patron saint of Paris). Says the abbess: "Geneviève wanted to arrive all at once. She tried too hard." The rigorous austerities of the Benedictines, whose daily Mass begins at 5 a.m., broke her health; for 22 years she remained a novice.

Faith with Terror. Benedictine nuns specialize in making church ornaments, vestments and altar cloths. Geneviève's work was skillful, but it puzzled and confused the sisters by its harsh turbulence. One day an art collector named Dr. Paul Alexandre came upon some of Geneviève's work at a church sale. Impressed, he began to buy it whenever he could; eventually, he slipped a book of Rembrandt sketches for her through the grill of the convent. Later, he sent her a printing press and etcher's tools.

Slowly and laboriously, cramped by rheumatism, Mère Geneviève perfected her technique of etching. Last year she completed her major work to date: a series showing the 14 Stations of the Cross, bound together in parchment with four other etchings. When Modern Painter Marie Laurencin saw the pictures, she was so enthusiastic that she begged the editor of *Figaro Littéraire* to let her announce her discovery. Her verdict: "[They have] the faith of the great primitives shining in each of their faces, with a terror that recalls only Goya."

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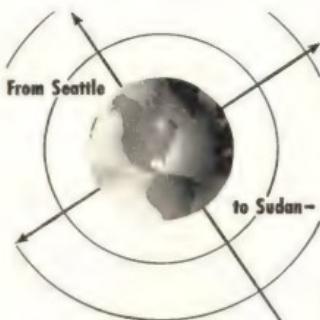
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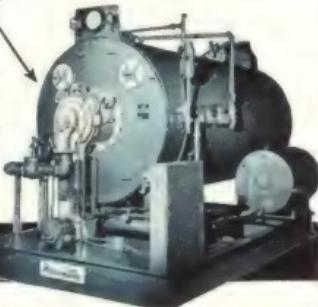
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name was made, and the convent began to sell more sets of her etchings at around \$60 a set. Just as important, the nuns began to value her work as something more than merely strange and disturbing.

Token of her new status was last month's commission to design the new convent's windows. She is giving the project much thought, but there is no hurrying her. Instead of beginning sketches at once, she went right ahead with her etchings to illustrate the Gospel of St. Luke. "I have ideas, yes," she said. "But I am not ready to begin."

"Unpleasant Christian"

"Between today—the day on which this manuscript is being smuggled out of here—and the day on which the book finally appears in print, many things . . . will have happened." Many things have indeed happened since that day in 1944 when tough, austere Bishop Elvind Berggrav, Primate of Norway, wrote those words in the small cottage where he was kept in solitary confinement by the Quisling government. But what has happened has only underlined the timeliness of the English translation of his book which is published this week, *Man and State* (Muhlenberg Press; \$4).

For Lutheran Bishop Berggrav's subject, now even more than in the days of Hitler, is one of the most crucial and inescapable religious problems of the times: How does a Christian face a totalitarian state?

Insidious Flower. Bishop Berggrav first investigates the nature of the enemy—the diabolical state "which seeks to dominate the entire life of its citizens (perchance under the guise of democratic forms)." He quickly dismisses as superficial the view that modern dictatorship is a historical episode which has sprung up quickly and may as soon be overcome. It is the result of a development, he says, which has been going on for over 400 years. "Little by little, the distinctive mark of the state has come to be that of sheer force—force developed within its own boundaries and, wherever possible, outside those borders too."

There was a man behind it all, says Berggrav, and his name was Niccolò Machiavelli. Machiavelli (1469-1527) first boldly and systematically propounded the principle that the state is beyond morality. It is expedient, he held, for the state to be as moral as possible, because a flagrantly amoral state will engender amorality among its people—and that way lies decline and defeat. But in a pinch, said Machiavelli, the state must behave as a law unto itself.

Modern totalitarianism, according to Berggrav, is the flowering of this insidious line of thought. "There will be an awful day of judgment for us if all we do now is to put the label 'knaves' on those of our contemporaries who are responsible for the present state of affairs, and refuse to recognize that there is thread of continuity throughout."

The Greater Loyalty. Where can man look for a sword to cut the thread? Only, says Berggrav, in that which marks the

difference between a people and a mob—the conscience, where speaks the voice of God. Only insofar as Christians recognize a loyalty greater than their loyalty to the state “can law and freedom, realities which the state is supposed to protect, continue to exist . . .”

“A sigh is not enough: a new spirit has to permeate the whole. The representatives of Christianity can no doubt assist in preparing the way for this inner renewal. This, however, will not depend on what they can claim, but on what they can contribute . . .”

“The issue will depend on whether or not enough either/or Christianity can be found in the next two decades. The more moderate forms [of Christianity] will have their function, but they will not be determinative . . . It must also be taken for granted that the state will not become Christian. Spiritually speaking, therefore,



Arbybushell

BISHOP BERGGRÄV*
“A sigh is not enough.”

it is the leaven principle which will determine the influence of the Christian attitude in politics.”

And a potent enough leaven calls for an “unpleasant Christianity.” The old-time Puritans might not have been very jolly people to have around, Berggrav points out, but they did great things for political liberty.

“Natural rights, fundamental values, basic principles, etc., are all euphemisms which men use because they don’t want to call things by their right names . . . There must be no watering down of the Holy. The humanizing of the state depends on the reality of God.”

The Word & Suffering. Berggrav’s book closes with a dramatic lecture which was illegally distributed in Norway during the Nazi occupation. Citing text after Lutheran text, it effectively scotches the theory that Luther enjoined obedience to all governments, whether good or bad. In the grip of a state he knows to be evil, there is only one thing Christians can do—speak out and suffer the consequences.

“The Christian . . . has two weapons—the Word and suffering. To fail the Word and to go into hiding in order to avoid unpleasantness is sin.”

* From the cover of TIME, Dec. 25, 1944.



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CINEMA

Born Yesterday

U.S. audiences who sometimes complain that they cannot follow the rich accents of British movie stars could read a sprightly retort from the other side last week. Wrote the London *Spectator's* Film Critic Virginia Graham, in a bittersweet review of *Born Yesterday*: The stars' performances "leave nothing to be desired—that, at least, is the impression left by this film, an impression which it is extraordinarily clever of it to make seeing that, as it is written in Bronx, only one out of every ten words is comprehensible. I remember once being similarly impressed by a film in Chinese."

Parting of the Ways

The first of Hollywood's ex-Reds to come clean for the House Un-American Activities Committee's current probe was Larry (The Jolson Story) Parks (TIME, April 2). Last week ex-Communist Parks got his answer from his employer. Columbia announced that his one-film-a-year contract was being terminated by "mutual agreement."

Both Columbia and Actor Parks were cautiously noncommittal about the whole affair. But three days later he got a helping hand from an unexpected source. After a short secret hearing in Hollywood, Committee Chairman John S. Wood went out of his way to praise Parks for his help to the committee, bluntly advised the movie industry to "state where it stands." Added Wood: "If they would say that their employees would not be penalized, it would be a great incentive for others who have dropped out of the party to come forth and testify."

Import

The Emperor's Nightingale [Rembrandt Films] is the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale, enacted by puppets in the soft hues of Nu-Agia Color. Produced in Czechoslovakia by Jiri Trnka, the U.S. version keeps the original film's excellent score, adds a well-written narration by Phyllis McGinley, spoken by Boris Karloff in a Dutch-uncle mood.

As unfolded in the dream of a little boy, the movie's tale is still Andersen's universally appealing parable of the ancient Chinese emperor who learned to value carefree nature above sterile pomp and artifice. It is told with a good deal of charm, taste and imagination. But it is also overlong and repetitious. How well its deliberate pace will hold U.S. youngsters, raised on Walt Disney's blur-of-action technique, is a question that only the children themselves can settle.

The New Pictures

The Great Caruso (M-G-M), a quasi-biography of the late great tenor, is weak on facts and weaker as fiction, but as a well-recorded opera concert featuring the impressive voice of Mario Lanza (TIME, March 19), it is a tidy package



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The plot, which barely holds its franchise in the time left by 27 songs and operatic excerpts, draws on Caruso's life for whatever can feed the Hollywood formula, ignores or twists whatever does not. Thus it skips a longtime love affair that gave the real Caruso two illegitimate children, skims on colorful details of his florid personality, compresses his tragic physical decline and death (of peritonitis, in Naples) into a sudden collapse on the stage of Manhattan's Met.

What remains is the Technicolored rags-to-riches story of a great opera star who, after his triumphs all over Europe, supposedly had to put up with a cool reception at the Met and the social snobbishness of the man (Carl Benton Reid) who



TENOR LANZA (IN "RIGOLETTO")
A well-recorded pops concert.

was both its chief patron and the father of the girl (Ann Blyth) he loved. It is a story full of the kind of quaint dialect which, designed to sound like a literal English translation of Italian, sounds only like pure Ruritanian.

Even the singing is occasionally marred by poor dubbing—a surprising lapse in M-G-M's usual technical proficiency—and by pointless attempts to make Tenor Lanza look effortless while performing arias that ordinarily require opera singers to flex every muscle. But Lanza is in fine voice, and with such artists as the Met's Soprano Dorothy Kirsten and Mezzo-Soprano Blanche Thebom, he sings varied favorites by 13 composers from Verdi to Victor Herbert. On the program: *La Donna È Mobile* and the Quartet from *Rigoletto*; *Vesti la Giubba* from *I Pagliacci*; the Sextette from *Lucia De Lammermoor*.

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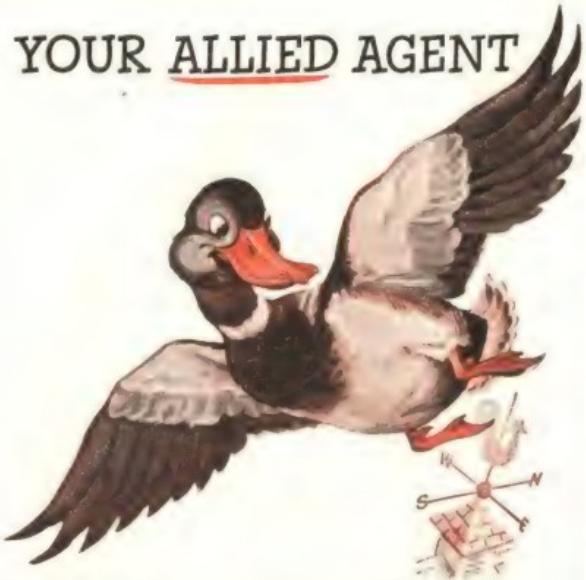
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Five [Arch Oboler: Columbo] tries to imagine what life would be like for the last five survivors of a worldwide atomic catastrophe.* Life, it seems, would be pretty dull. A couple of survivors die off, the third proves a villain who gets his just deserts, the fourth is a girl (Susan Douglas) who cannot afford the gesture of telling the fifth (William Phipps) that she wouldn't marry him if he were the last man on earth.

The picture supposes that the world has been hit by vast clouds of atomic dust that reduce the population to skeletons while leaving almost everything else strangely untouched. Late in the movie, this makes for some well-shot, eerie scenes as the heroine revisits the ghost city askew in the grotesque attitudes of suddenly interrupted life.

But most of **Five**, filmed on a shoestring by Producer-Scripter-Director Arch Oboler, takes place in Oboler's own modernistic eyrie in California's Santa Monica mountains, where the survivors happen to gather from as far away as Mt. Everest and the Empire State Building. **Five's** intriguing premise, which sorely lacks either dialogue by George Bernard Shaw or the imagination of H. G. Wells, leaves Radio-writer Arch Oboler with his limitations showing.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Oliver Twist. Director David (*Great Expectations*) Lean's brilliant adaptation of the Charles Dickens novel; with Alec Guinness, John Howard Davies, Robert Newton (*TIME*, May 14).

On the Riviera. Danny Kaye plays a double role in a musical whose laughs, songs and dances sparkle as brightly as its Technicolor (*TIME*, May 7).

Father's Little Dividend. In a lively sequel to the original Spencer Tracy-Joan Bennett-Elizabeth Taylor comedy, the *Father of the Bride* becomes a grandfather (*TIME*, April 23).

Kon-Tiki. An engrossing documentary record of how six men floated 4,300 miles from Peru to Polynesia on a raft (*TIME*, April 16).

God Needs Men. A stirring French movie with Pierre Fresnay as a devout fisherman whose fellow islanders prosit him into the sacrifice of serving as their priest (*TIME*, April 16).

The Lemon Drop Kid. Bob Hope uses a Damon Runyon story as an incidental prop in a wild, gagged-up farce of race track touts and Broadway con games (*TIME*, April 2).

Seven Days to Noon. London reacts, in the best British documentary style, to the imminent threat of a man on the loose with an atomic bomb (*TIME*, Dec. 25).

Born Yesterday. Judy Holliday's Academy Award-winning performance as the dumb blonde of the Broadway hit (*TIME*, Dec. 25).

* A combination of types which set *Manhattan's Daily Worker* to sputtering: "Among the five survivors, not one is an industrial worker, serving not only to gloss over the workers' fight against the atomic bomb, but denying the very existence of the working class."



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BOOKS

Tabloid Novel

LITTLE MEN, BIG WORLD (308 pp.)—
W. R. Burnett—Knopf (\$3).

In a way, Arky had made good. From the scorching cotton fields of Arkansas he had moved into the rich, tough mob that ran the rackets of a Midwestern city. Now he could wear tailored suits, fondle thick rolls of money, enjoy the taste of power over men. That seemed real success to him.

Arky got into the gang almost on a fluke. Up for a manslaughter charge, he drew unexpected mercy from Judge Greet, who made him his chauffeur. To Arky's

Traitor or Patriot?

GENERAL CHARLES LEE (369 pp.)—John Richard Alden—Louisiana State University Press (\$4.75).

In the lean winter of 1775-76, when good generals were as scarce as good shoes in the Continental Army, John Adams, delegate to the Continental Congress, picked up his quill, penned an unusual tribute to one of them. "The Congress have seen such a necessity of an able commander in Canada, as to destine you for that most arduous service . . . We want you at N. York—we want you at Cambridge—we want you in Virginia—but

ted with petty details, Biographer Alden's book goes far toward clearing Lee's name of the suspicion of treachery, plants him securely—if with dubious distinction—among "the fathers of the American Republic."

Cheshire-born Charles Lee got his first taste of the New World in 1755 as a 23-year-old lieutenant in the French and Indian War. It captivated him: "[English] rivers and lakes (even the greatest) are to these, little rivulets and brooks." Its inhabitants were equally winning. Philadelphia ladies, he found, were "extremely pretty and most passionately fond of red coats, which is for us a most fortunate piece of absurdity."

Lee himself had more exotic tastes. He married the daughter of an Indian chief. Inducted into the Seneca tribe, he was dubbed "Ounewaterika," meaning "boiling water, or one whose spirits are never asleep."

Captain "Boiling Water" returned to England in 1760 (without his wife), hoping for rapid advancement. He got it, but not in the English army. Following the 18th Century wars as avidly as some men chase firs, he became a colonel in the Portuguese army, a major general in the Polish army, even offered his military services to Catherine the Great, but she passed him up.* A venomous anti-monarchist at home, he rallied against that "reptile" and "dolt," George III. In 1773 he left England for good.

A Wambling Stomach. Nearly a full year before the shot heard round the world, Lee was buzzing America's mission in the colonists' ears. "The generous and liberal of all nations turn their eyes to this continent as the last asylum of liberty . . ." Titles, he said, made him "spew," created a "wambling" in his stomach.

He drew up plans for model regiments, was one of the first to suggest draftees (not adopted). Champing at freedom's bit, he scolded, "For God's sake, why do you dawdle in the Congress so strangely? Why do you not at once declare yourself a separate independent state?" A dynamo of energy, he drilled troops, advised Washington, arranged sound defenses for New York and Charleston.

His fame curdled after a British raiding party captured him on an unlucky Friday, Dec. 13, 1776. The subsequent case against Lee was threefold: 1) that, while a British prisoner, he gave the British a plan to destroy the American Army; 2) that he also offered to work for a negotiated peace short of independence; 3) that, after resuming his command in an exchange of prisoners, he threw the first day's battle at Monmouth by unnecessary withdrawals.

Biographer Alden acquits him on all three counts. Lee's defense, which Alden accepts, 1) the plan to destroy the



Courtesy Monmouth County Historical Society

WASHINGTON STOPS THE RETREAT OF CHARLES LEE (WHITE HORSE) AT MONMOUTH
The ladies were passionately fond of red coats.

surprise, Judge Greet, admired civic leader, was also the local racket boss. Out of loyalty, Arky became his trusted agent.

The downfall of Arky and Judge Greet is the subject of *Little Men, Big World*, a speedy tabloid novel. The mob is beset by two enemies: a big-city gang trying to muscle in, and a dull but startlingly honest police commissioner who is trying to clean up the town. In a flash-bang climax, the judge is killed by the rival mobsters. Arky avenges the murder in a downtown hotel, is caught by the cops, slips away, is caught again. In the end, facing the chair, he feels a sudden surge of relief, which may even be the first dim proddings of moral conscience.

Little Men, Big World moves fast, beats with excitement. Veteran Crime Novelist W. R. Burnett (*Little Caesar; High Sierra*) knows the underworld jungle and has a keen ear for its talk. In his study of Arky's misplaced loyalty, he even tries to find some human motive behind the squalor of his story. In the search, he overdoes the idea that most of Arky's hoodlum ways can be explained by a poverty-stricken boyhood. Otherwise, the book is almost as unsentimental as Frank Costello on television.

Canada seems of more importance . . ." The indispensable general was not George Washington, but a gouty, irascible soldier of fortune named Charles Lee.*

Lee usually looked like an unmade bed and stalked about with a fond pack of dogs at his heels. He was Washington's second-in-command, but the commander in chief never warmed to his quirky personality. It was Washington who stormed up to Lee at the battle of Monmouth, accused him of making an unnecessary, disorderly, and shameful retreat,† and made the charge substantially stick in a court-martial. Thirty months after the Adams accolade, Lee was suspended from the army and later died in disgrace.

An Exotic Taste. Rummaging in history's attic, the University of Nebraska's John Alden has dusted off the controversial figure of Lee in the first full-scale biography in 90 years. Though overly clot-

* No kin to the Revolution's Henry ("Light-horse Harry") Lee, or his son Robert E. Lee.

† Thirty years later, Lafayette, who did not witness the episode himself, started the story that Washington called Lee a "damned poltroon" on this occasion. Most historians don't believe it.

* But later drew on the tactical talents of another warrior of the Revolution, John Paul Jones. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1787-91, Jones was a rear admiral with Catherine's Black Sea fleet, fought in several engagements.



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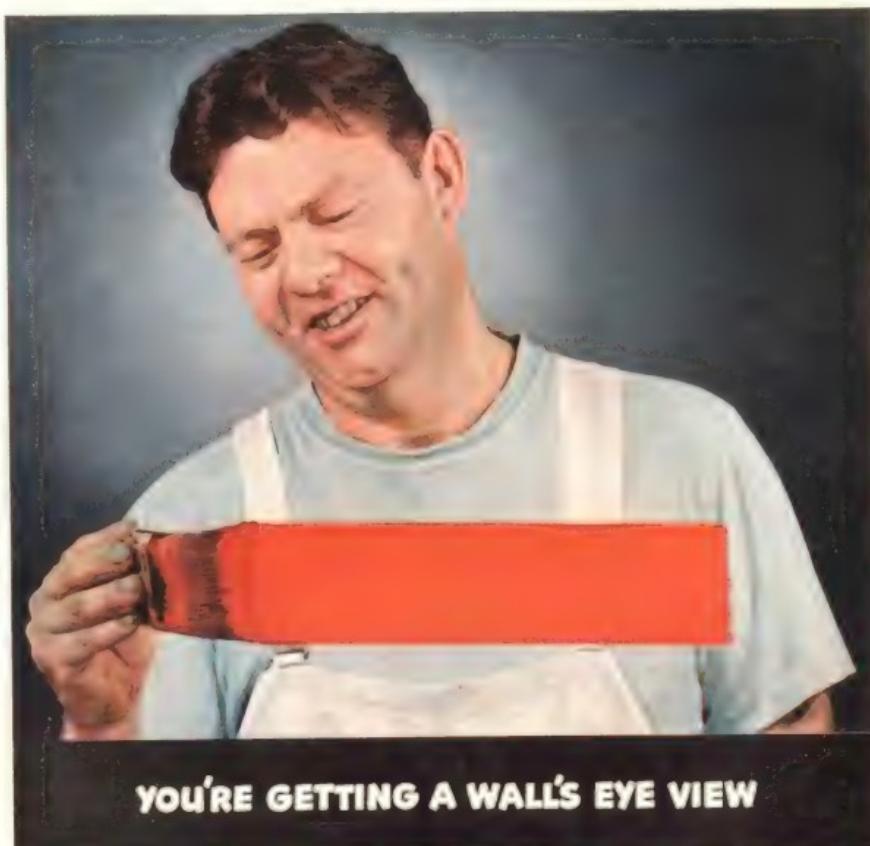
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American Army was a decoy; 2) he thought a negotiated peace would avert a prolonged blood bath and eventual American defeat; 3) the fact that enemy forces held better ground at Monmouth justified his withdrawal tactics.

By appeal to Congress, pamphlets and duels, Lee vainly sought to vindicate his honor after the court-martial. Unhinged by his wrongs, he told friends that Washington planned to have him assassinated. "Great God!" he wrote his sister in 1781, the year before he died, "what a dupe and a victim have I been to the talismanic name of liberty!" But his last delirious words were a fighter's still: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers!"

Goya à la Kinsey

THIS IS THE HOUR (516 pp.)—Lion Feuchtwanger—Viking (\$3.95).

The best historical novelists have held the past as a mirror to the present. In Lion Feuchtwanger's grand historical novels, *Power and Success* and the *Josephus*



The Bettmann Archive

PAINTER GOYA (SELF-PORTRAIT)
There should be more to say,

trilogy, the reflection was broad and occasionally profound. Since writing those books, Feuchtwanger has moved from Europe to Southern California, and his mirror has smogged up. The Book-of-the-Month Club presents his latest as a novel about Goya—and the novel is indeed about Goya, as a stud chart is about a bull. About a bull there may not be much more to say. But about Don Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, the most penetrating portraitist since Rembrandt, the cool politician, the haggling and rutless peasant, the subtle courter, the loving father, the most varied Spaniard of his day, there should be more to say.

Author Feuchtwanger spends most of his time jotting down the statistics of Goya's sex life—especially the part of it he spent with the Duchess of Alba. The Alba affair was a minor episode in Goya's career, but it produced two of his most famous paintings: *La Maja Vestida* (The Maja Clothed), a reclining portrait of the

CAN YOU GUESS THE ANSWERS?



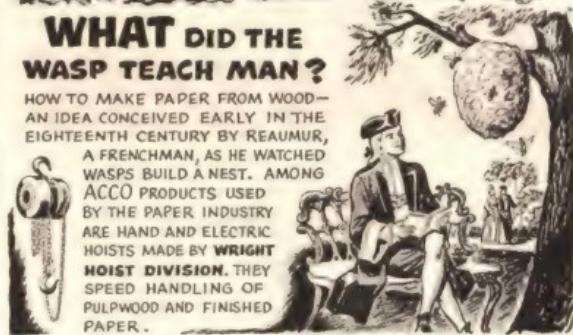
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Duchess, and *La Maja Desnuda* (The Nude Maja), a second portrait in the same attitude.

This Is the Hour is little more than an expanded anecdote of how these paintings came to be done. "His knees shook," it is recorded on page 10, where Goya and the Duchess meet. "Every hair, every pore of her skin, the thick arched eyebrows, the breasts half exposed under the black lace, aroused in him unbounded desire." Soon to his studio "she came, heavily veiled. They did not speak, not even words of greeting . . . He snatched her to him, dragged her down upon the bed."

For the rest of the way, Feuchtwanger follows Goya like a patient Kinsey, occasionally dubs in statistics of other kinds, e.g., "The Escorial had 16 patios, 2,673 windows, 1,940 doors, 1,864 apartments, 86 staircases, 89 fountains, 51 bells . . . 204 statues . . . 1,563 paintings . . . the complete skeletons of ten saints and martyrs, 144 skulls, 366 arms and legs, 1,427 fingers and toes." The most depressing statistic of all is the number of the final page: 516.

As Bad or Worse?

COMMUNISM, DEMOCRACY AND CATHOLIC POWER (340 pp.)—Paul Blanshard—Beacon (\$3.50).

Paul Blanshard has two bogeymen of almost equal fearlessness: one dwells in the Kremlin, the other in the Vatican. It is hard to say which one makes his hackles rise higher, but each time he claws at Stalin he manages to scratch the Pope. His 1949 bestselling *American Freedom and Catholic Power* (168,000 copies) painted a terrifying picture of a totalitarian church at war with U.S. democracy. His new one is *Communism, Democracy and Catholic Power*. It enlarges on and reiterates his earlier theme, but something new is added: the Kremlin and the Vatican are really quarreling brothers under the skin, each trying to set up "authoritarian control over the minds of men."

Blanshard spends a good deal of his book methodically proving that Communism is an evil thing. It is a sound and lucid indictment. It is also an exercise carried out to prove that Roman Catholicism is just as bad or worse.

His method is a series of direct comparisons between the activities of the two in such areas as "thought control," "discipline and devotion" and "the strategy of penetration." Blanshard has satisfied himself that Stalin and the Pope are pretty much birds of a feather, though he does indulge in such naive conclusions as: "The Communist Party, with all its faults, is tremendously interested in improving the receiving capacity of the Russian mind." Readers can fairly ask: To receive what?

What worries Author Blanshard is "the Roman Catholic church-state, a unique blend of personal faith, human compassion, clerical exploitation, and submissive ignorance." He is not likely to convince anybody not already convinced. His claim that the church, in its long history, has

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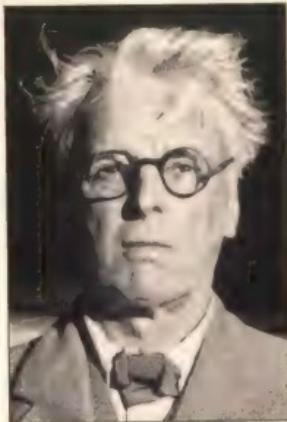
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often stood with undemocratic factions throughout the world is something too well documented for Catholics to deny. But Catholics can also remind Author Blanshard that Catholicism is to them a religion and not a political system; in all good conscience, they can be as good democrats as he is. Above all, in the embattled world of 1951, Blanshard's book will strike many Americans as an irrelevance. It was the man in the Kremlin who once asked—and waited for the laugh—"How many divisions has the Pope got?"

Lasting Songs

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF W. B. YEATS
(480 pp.)—Macmillan (\$5).

A month before his death in 1939, Irish Poet William Butler Yeats wrote to a friend: "And I do nothing but write verse." It was not the lyric verse that



POET YEATS
'Cast a cold eye.'

once sang: "I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree"; now it had a marblelike quality, a classic vigor and clarity that most younger poets envied. A few months earlier, at 73, he had written his epitaph:

*Cast a cold eye
On life, on death,
Horseman, pass by!*

His last verses had something else that shocked some younger readers: an old man's brooding preoccupation with the grandeur and miseries of fleshy love.

In this final edition of the *Collected Poems*, the old poet makes it clear that he is still "mad about women," though his madness is a curse to him.

*You think it horrible that lust and rage
Should dance attention upon my old age;
They were not such a plague when I was
young;*



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What else have I to spur me into song?

In his day, other spurs set Yeats agitating. In London as a young art student, it was occultism, and it sometimes smothered his early poetry. In Ireland he helped found the famed Abbey Theater, and, with George Bernard Shaw, the Irish Academy of Letters.

He practiced, and survived, several sorts of poetry, and in each phase he was first-rate. His fame gathered and hung above him during his own lifetime. Ireland, which is not always proud of its writers, was proud of him. Eire made him a Senator. He was the first Irishman to win the Nobel Prize. When, in 1940, Poet T. S. Eliot delivered the First Annual Yeats Lecture in Dublin's Abbey Theater, he called Yeats "the greatest poet of our time—certainly the greatest in this language, and so far as I am able to judge, in any language."

Like the professional poet he was, Yeats sat down at 11 each morning to write poetry, but his workday lasted only two hours, and he never finished more than a dozen lines a day.

Sometimes the twelve lines were as good as this:

God guard me from the thoughts men think

In the mind alone;
He that sings a lasting song
Thinks in a marrow-bone;

From all that makes a wise old man
That can be praised of all;
O what am I that should not seem
For the song's sake a fool?

I pray—for fashion's word is out
And prayer comes round again—
That I may seem, though I die old,
A foolish, passionate man.

Cardinal's Novel

THE FOUNDLING [304 pp.]—Francis Cardinal Spellman—Scribner (\$2.75).

Nobody expects a cardinal to be able to write a great novel, and *The Foundling* leaves that solid assumption undisturbed. The founding of Cardinal Spellman's story turns up in Manhattan's St. Patrick's Cathedral shortly after World War I. The finder is a disfigured, heartwick war veteran named Paul Taggart. He wants to adopt the infant boy, but the boy has been born to a Roman Catholic mother and Taggart is a Protestant. Taggart settles for a lifetime devotion to the youngster, beginning with visits to see him in a Catholic orphanage. The boy in his own turn grows up to suffer wounds and disfigurement in war, but faith and love keep him steady, win him a fine girl.

As a novelist, Cardinal Spellman is bland and amateurish. But if his book will not advance American literature, it will do positive good in another quarter: every nickel of the proceeds (including about \$40,000 from the Literary Guild) goes to the New York Foundling Hospital.



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"I need a system. One that will work, and *work fast*. Got any ideas, any systems? Ever organized a job like this for anyone else?"

Well, I didn't have time to start from scratch on Harry's problem, so I dropped back to the office and began digging around in our data files. Took me a couple of hours. I got back to see Harry the same day. Here's what I suggested, and Harry bought, on the spot:

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- ✓ 2. Many plastics are already in short supply. Monsanto and other materials producers are expanding output as rapidly as the basic chemicals become available, but essential applications will probably continue to take most of the plastics supply.
- ✓ 3. Plastics must be used correctly. Like any other material, they have their limitations. And what is a sound application for one plastic may be entirely impractical for another.

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MISCELLANY

Long Count. In Washington, D.C., after taking the count in the first round, Boxer James Walker staggered up from the canvas to challenge a jeering ring fan, who promptly floored him again with one haymaker.

The Tip Off. In Farge, Germany, police found the end of a man's nose in a burglarized shop, plunked the clue in alcohol, two days later spotted their bandaged quarry, who confessed it would fit.

Unfair Competition. In South Old Bridge, N.J., Fire Chief William Bedle accused the neighboring Old Bridge brigade of sneaking into his territory and dousing blazes before his men could get there.

Between Cup & Lip. In Memphis, after Christine Doss came down with a case of chicken pox, the Baptist Hospital postponed her coronation as "Queen of Health."

Food for Thought. In Chicago, Mrs. Josephine De Franzi sued her husband for divorce, charging that he 1) forced their eight-year-old son to tackle multiplication problems involving ten-digit numbers, 2) twisted her arm when she tried to help the boy, 3) pounded the child's knuckles for wrong answers, 4) rewarded correct answers with raw meat on the theory that it improved the brain.

Lost & Found. Off Pensacola, Fla., Chief Machinist Mate Dilbert D. Woolworth dropped his cigarette lighter into the Gulf, five minutes later got it back from a 15-lb. grouper hooked by his fishing companion.

Under Wraps. In Vancouver, B.C., on close examination the City Museum's prize mummy turned out to be a puppy.

Privileged Sanctuary. In Atlanta, Ernest Emmett admitted gyping the Government of \$186.25 in income-tax refunds, by faking returns on tax forms he picked up in the printing shop of Tattnall State Prison, where he is serving 170 years for armed robbery.

Gentlemen's Agreement. In Salt Lake City, cops hurried to the scene of a traffic accident, found only tire skid marks, broken glass and a note: "Everything settled satisfactorily."

Invitation. In Fort Worth, a thief easily made off with \$235 from the "Easy Get It Grocery."

Cottages, with Heat. At Camp Lejeune, N.C., newcomers stopped trying to rent "those empty houses over there," after it was pointed out to them that the buildings are used for training Marine Corps recruits in the tactics of house-to-house combat.

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It took eight
long years to bring
it back, and each year
it got better
and better and better!

Bottled in Bond
OLD SCHENLEY

FULL EIGHT (8) YEARS OLD

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FRAN WARREN, radio songsstress: "As a singer, I welcome Camel mildness. And Camels are such fun to smoke!"



"**MY OWN** 30-Day Test gave me a new pitch on cigarettes," says ace pitcher Jim Konstanty. "Camels hit the spot!"



STYLIST *Elaine Bassett*: "Ever since I made my own 30-Day test, Camels are my favorite! They're so mild!"



PETER LIND HAYES, comedian, says: "Camels smoke cool and mild — they're just right for my throat. What flavor!"



NADINE CONNER, opera star: "My own 30-Day Camel Mildness Test proved how much fun smoking can be!"



VAUGHN MONROE, band leader, says: "I enjoy every puff of a Camel! Camels taste great—and they're mild!"



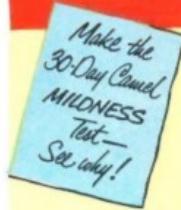
TELEVISION STAR *Marguerite Piazza* agrees: "As a singer, I enjoy Camel mildness — and Camels taste grand!"



BASEBALL MANAGER *Ed Sauer*: "Camels made a hit with me right from the start. They're mild and taste great!"

More people smoke Camels

than any other
cigarette!



• No other cigarette can match Camel's rich, full flavor! And no other cigarette can offer you this proof of mildness:

In a coast-to-coast test of hundreds of men and women who smoked only Camels for 30 days, noted throat specialists, making weekly examinations, reported — not one single case of throat irritation due to smoking Camels!

Smoke Camels yourself for 30 days. Compare Camel's choice tobaccos for flavor and mildness ... in your "T-Zone" (T for Throat, T for Taste). You'll see why so many smokers say ...

ONCE A CAMEL SMOKER, ALWAYS A CAMEL SMOKER!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.



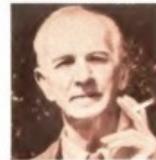
RIFLE CHAMPION *Audrey Bockmann*: "Camels scored a hit with my taste, too! And they're so cool and mild!"



DICK POWELL, movie star, states: "Camels give me more pleasure than I ever got from any other cigarette!"



RIFE STEVENS, opera beauty, says: "I know how mild Camels are! My own 30-Day Test convinced me!"



LECTURER AND WRITER *Dr. Archibald Rutledge*: "I've smoked Camels for years! They're cool and mild — taste great!"



"**I'M A SINGER** and my throat comes first! I picked Camels as my steady smoke!" *Anne Jeffress*, stage star.